FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number o. insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD beg leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having saved a large portion of his

STOCK OF GOODS

At the recent Fire, he has re-opened next door West of the Post Office, (Wagon Yard Building,) where he intends continuing business on the same terms as heretofore.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
June 21, 1845. 64tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have connected themselves in business under the Firm of

MALLETT & HUSKE,

And have taken a Store opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

C. B. MALLETT.
WM. HUSKE.
August 18, 1845. 72-3m

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. E. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the ready exchange to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank. ☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
June 16, 1845. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronize him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

HATS & CAPS AT WHOLESALE.

GARDEN & BROWN,

No. 196 Market St., 2 doors below Sixth St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

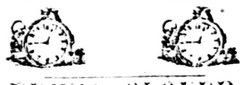
RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants and others to call and examine their EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

HATS AND CAPS,

Comprising every variety, style, and shape, *at unheard of low prices!*

WANTED.—Muskrat, Beaver, Mink, Otter, Raccoon, and all kinds of shipping FURS, for which the highest prices will be paid, in cash or trade.

August 6, 1845. 70-6w



EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

HAS REMOVED to the Store occupied by Mr. James Baker, opposite the Cape Fear Bank. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings and Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

July 12, 1845. 67tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in NOVEMBER next, upon the following branches:—

Anatomy—by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—S. H. Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator—St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

Clinical Instruction will be delivered at the Marine Hospital, Alms House, and College Hospital.

Good Boarding can be obtained at from three and a half to four dollars per week.

Specimens in Natural History will be thankfully received.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*
Charleston, August 2, 1845. 71-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper.—Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

THE ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.
THE TUTOR AND THE PROPRIETOR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "GREAT METROPOLIS."

We passed pretty near a house which was a short time ago the scene of an incident which in the hands of a skilful novellist might be so spun out as to make the orthodox three volumes. In that house there lived—I am not sure that he does not still reside there—an eccentric old rich landed proprietor. His own dress and manners were plain, and his modes of life homely, but intending a handsome fortune for each of his family—two sons and a daughter—it was his great ambition to give them a first-rate education. The daughter, being the eldest, had returned from one of the first boarding schools quite an accomplished lady. He doated on her and fully made up his mind that she should either be married to a man of rank and importance in the world or not married at all. For the two sons, in order as he said that they might be educated under his own eye and that he might see that full justice was done to them, he employed a talented young man, whom the old eccentric gentleman constantly lauded to the skies for his exceeding modesty of manner.—Things went on for a season as smoothly as either party could wish, the tutor growing every hour in the good grace of his patron. He became in fine a confirmed favorite and was in every respect "treated as one of the family." One day after dinner the modest tutor [there being no one present but themselves,] said to the old gentleman in hesitating accents, scarcely venturing to raise his head as he spoke, that he wished to consult him confidentially for a few minutes on a very important and delicate matter; and to get his advice as to how he ought to act in the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed.

'Quite ready to hear you, sir, and to give you the best advice in my power,' observed the other, who had always been remarkable for his rough, blunt manner of speaking.

'I really do not know how to begin, I'm almost afraid to mention the thing to you,' remarked the tutor, tying and untying a piece of twine on his finger on which he kept his eye thoughtfully fixed.

'Oh, don't be afraid sir, out with it. It's nothing horrible I hope.'

'Oh dear, no.'

'Well then, let us hear it at once.'

'It's about an affair of the heart.'

'Ah! an affair of the heart! Ay, I see you young men know something about these matters. It's long since I had an affair of the heart, though I have had plenty of other affairs, far more serious, but young men must be young men: yes they must. Come, take a glass of wine and tell us all about this affair of the heart.'

As he spoke the eccentric old gentleman poured out a glass of unexceptionable port and handed it to the tutor, which the latter deliberately drank off.

'Now, sir, for this love story—this affair of the heart: you have fallen in love with some pretty girl and wish to marry her, I suppose.'

The tutor owned the soft impeachment.

'Well, and why not marry her?'

'That's just the point about which I wished to consult you.'

'Is she an amiable girl?

'The very perfection of every thing that is morally good and mentally excellent.'

'So, so. And belongs to a respectable family?'

'A very respectable family. Indeed, she moves in a better sphere of life than myself, and her family is so respectable, that any gentleman might and would be proud to be connected with it.'

'Then why, you spaldon, don't you marry her at once?' said the old man, raising his right leg and placing it on an adjacent chair.

'But I have not yet obtained the consent of her father,' replied the tutor, speaking in a seemingly subsued and timid tone, and not having courage enough to look his patron in the face.

'Then why, sir, don't you obtain it?'

'I'm afraid to ask it.'

'Why afraid to ask? Don't be a coward.'

'I'm afraid because she assures me that she knows her father would never give his concurrence to the marriage, to one who is entirely without means and has nothing but his education and good moral character to recommend him.'

'Does she speak confidently on the point?'

'Oh, most confidently. She is quite positive.'

'Quite sure, eh?'

'Perfectly certain.'

'No chance of the father yielding?'

'Not the slightest.'

'Is he an old man?'

'He is advanced in years.'

'Then, sir, he must be an old fool. Come, take another glass of wine.'

The eccentric old gentleman then filled up the glass of his son, and the latter quietly quaffed its contents.

'Do I know this stupid piece of antiquity?'

'Intimately.'

'And for some time?'

'For very many years.'

'Do he and his daughter reside in this neighborhood?'

'They do.'

'Is it a fair question to ask the old idiot's name?'

'I would rather not mention it in existing circumstances!'

'Oh very good, very good. I would not press you, not by any means, I say!'

The love struck tutor was all attention.

'Listen to me, sir. Lend me your ears.'

'I will with the greatest pleasure.'

'What I'm going to say is worth hearing.'

'I'm anxious to hear it.'

'I'll tell you what to do.'

'I shall be most grateful for your advice in so trying a situation as that in which I am placed.'

'Take another glass of port. Keep up your heart, sir.'

The tutor took another glass, the example being set him by his friend and counsellor.

'Is the young lady very much attached to you?'

'I have no reason to doubt the ardour of her affection.'

'Would she elope, that is run away with you?'

'She is willing to do any thing.'

'Then, sir, your course is clear. Carry her off and get married at once.'

'I'm afraid of offending the old gentleman, her father.'

'Oh!—the old gentleman, her father.—Never mind him if you can get the girl herself.'

'And would you really advise me to run away with her? I would not like to take so important a step without your approval.'

'*Would* advise you? I do advise you and let it be done directly, sir. Why sir, you have no pluck or spirit about you, or you would have done it before now. Thunder and lightning! old as I am, sir, I would do it myself. You do it at once.'

'I was anxious to consult you on so delicate a matter.'

'Well, sir, you now know my opinion and have got my advice. Don't be faint hearted sir: get up early and elope with the lady tomorrow morning and take my horse and gig for the purpose. They are quite at your service, very much at your service.'

'I am really under infinite obligations to you for the deep interest you have taken in the matter. I'll adopt your advice and avail myself of your kind offer of your horse and gig to enable me to carry her off.'

'Do, sir, do, and mind you do it effectually. Let there be no mistake, no failure in the matter. Success to you in your enterprise. Let me know when you have made the young lady your wife.'

'I will with the greatest possible pleasure.'

On the following morning the old gentleman summoned his daughter, as was his custom, down to breakfast, stationing himself on the occasion at the foot of the stair. No response was made to his first summons.

'What do you mean, you lazy, indolent hussy, that you don't come when you're called?' bawled out the old eccentric personage, in the way of continuing his first call.

Still there was no answer.

'You are sound asleep, I suppose. Why don't you get up and come down directly! Do you hear!'

Still there was no response.

'I say, you indolent, good-for-nothing piece of goods; why don't you ——

'Please, sir, interposed an out door manservant who had just entered the hall; please, sir, I saw Miss and the tutor driving away this morning at five o'clock in your gig. And more than that please your honour, they (horse, gig and all) seemed as if they were in a dreadful hurry. They were indeed, sir.'

The old man audibly groaned, and sank down on the stairs. The truth flashed in his mind. It was his own daughter who had eloped with the tutor in obedience to his advice tendered to the latter so emphatically on the previous day.

FROM CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

JUGGLERS OF INDIA.

[The conversation of a friend recently arrived from India, enables us to notice one or two of the surprising performances of the jugglers of that country, which, though familiar to persons acquainted with eastern manners, may be new to many of the readers of these pages.]

A party of jugglers came forward on one occasion to perform publicly in the yard of the barracks of Madras. Many hundred of people, of all kinds, ages, and denominations, including the soldiery of the establishment, assembled to witness the exhibition, and some little temporary arrangements were made that all might hear conveniently. The leader of the jugglers, who were all, of course, natives of Hindostan, requested the commanding officer to place a guard of men around the scene of display—a precaution which was adopted, and proved a very wise one. The floor of the court, be it observed, was composed of sand, firm and well trodden. On this ground then, after some preliminary tricks of an inferior kind, one man was left alone with a little girl, the latter seeming about 8 or 9 years old. Beside them stood a tall narrow basket, perhaps 3 or 4 feet high, by little more than a foot in width, and open at the top. No other object, living or inanimate, appeared upon the ground. After a short period spent by the man in conversing with the girl, he seemed to get angry, and began to rail loudly at her for her neglect of some wish of his. The child attempted to soothe him, but he continued to show an increased degree of irritation as he went on. By degrees he lashed himself into such apparent fury that the foam actually stood upon his lips, and being naturally of an unprepossessing countenance, he looked to the white spectators at least as like an enraged demon as might be. Finally his wrath at the girl rose seemingly to an uncontrollable height; and he seized her and put her beneath the basket or rather turned the open mouth of the basket over her person. She was thus shut entirely up, the turned bottom of the basket closing her in above. Having thus disposed of the child, in spite of her screams and entreaties, the man drew his sword, which was as bright as the surface of a mirror, and he appeared as if about to wreak some further evil on the object of his ire.—And after some moments, during which he talked to himself and to the enclosed girl, as if justifying his anger, he did actually at length plunge the sword down into the basket and drew it out dripping with blood, or at least blood red drops! The child screamed piteously from her prison, but in vain; for the man plunged the weapon again and again into the scene of her confinement. As he did so, the cries of the girl became faint by degrees, and in the end died away altogether. The deed of death was consummated.

So, at least, thought most of the horror struck persons who witnessed this action. And well it was for the chief performer in it that he requested a guard to be placed, for it required all the exertions of this guard to prevent the aroused soldiery, who believed this to be no trick, but a diabolical butchery, from leaping into the arena and tearing the man to pieces. The excitable Irishmen among the number in particular, ground their teeth against one another, and uttered language not very complimentary to the juggler. Even the officers, whose better education and experience made them less open to such feelings, grew pale with uneasiness. But observe the issue of all this.

When the man seemed to have carried his rage to the last extremity, warned, perhaps, by the looks of the soldiers that it would be as well to close the exhibition without delay, he raised his bloody sword for a moment before the eyes of the assemblage, and then struck the basket smartly with it. The basket tumbled over on a side, and on the spot which it had covered, in place of the girl whose last groans had just been heard, there was seen—nothing! No vestige of dress, or any other thing to indicate that the girl had ever been there. The amazement of the spectators was unbounded, and it was if possible, rendered more intense, when, after the lapse of a few seconds, the identical little girl came bounding from the side of the court yard—from among the spectators feet, it seemed, and clasped the juggler around the knees, with every sign of affection, and without the slightest marks of having undergone any injury whatever. We have said the astonishment of the assembly was immeasurable; and it might really well be so, seeing that the feat was performed in the centre of a court every point of the circumference of which was crowded with spectators whose eyes were never off the performers for one instant. As to the notion of a subterranean passage, the nature of the ground put that out of the question, and, besides, that nothing of that kind existed was made plain to all who chose to satisfy themselves on the subject, by looking at the scene of performances when they had closed. Every one was sure that the girl had been put below the basket, and that she did not get out of it in the natural way. But she did get out, and how? It is impossible to say, though there can be no doubt that it was accomplished by some skilful manœuvre.

A somewhat similar feat is sometimes performed with animals. A juggler will place a lean dog below one of the baskets, and presto, pass! when he lifts up you will behold a litter of as fine pups as ever whipper-in could desire. But most people will probably think the tree trick a more wonderful one than any of these. A juggler in performing this, chooses either a small spot of earth, of the extent of two or three feet square, and fills it with mould for his purpose. Either of the ways will do.—Having this small plat of earth before him, and his spectators ranged around at a distance of two or three feet, the juggler shows to the company a mango stone, or the stone found in the centre of the eastern fruit known by that name, which varies in size from that of an apple upwards. This stone the juggler then plants in the earth at the depth of several inches, and covers it up. Not many minutes elapse until the spectotors behold a small green shoot arise from the spot. It increases visibly in height and size every moment, until it attains the altitude of a foot or so. It then begins to send off branches from the main stem; on the branches leaves begin to appear, bearing the natural hue of vegetation. Buds next present themselves; the whole affair, meanwhile assuming the regular aspect in every particular, of a miniature tree some four feet high. The buds are followed by blossoms, and finally the green fruit of the mango meets the astonished eyes of all the spectators. 'Look, but touch not,' is all this time the juggler's word, and he himself also preserves the character of a looker on. When the fruit has arrived at something like a fair growth for such a tree, the originator of this extraordinary vegetation plucks it, and hands it to the spectators. This is the winding up of the charm. The assembled persons handle the fruit, and see nothing in it, the slightest degree different from the ordinary produce of the mango, elaborated by the slow vegetation of months. Our informant on these points ate a portion of the fruit brought forth by this jugglery, and found it to taste exactly like the raw mango. The whole process now detailed, usually occupies a quarter of an hour, from the planting of the stone to the production of the fruit. Though he gives away the fruit, the performer does not part with the tree. This feat which is perfectly familiar to all who have been in India, is certainly an extraordinary one, and affords the most effectual evidence of the power of deception to which the race of jugglers has attained.

The feat of sitting without seeming support in the air, is one of the few first rate Indian tricks which have been performed in Europe; but even this is now held somewhat cheap; the mode of performing it being pretty clearly understood. The feat is performed in this way. In the centre of a ring of spectators, stands the juggler with an assistant. When all is ready for the performance the assistant holds an ample cloak or awning over the juggler which covers him completely for the time. In a few minutes this covering is removed, and the juggler is discovered seated cross-legged in the air, unsubstantial air, at the height of a foot or so from the ground. He is in the thin dress of his country, and on one of his arms, which is extended horizontally, in a bent form, and which as well as the other has a wide sleeve upon it, a fold of a cloak was negligently thrown, the remainder of the cloak hanging down to, and resting on the ground. This slight contact of the elbow with the cloak is all that connects the man with terrestrial things. Otherwise, he is totally left in air; and how he maintained himself there is inexplicable to appearance. But the cloak alluded to, seems to be in careless contact with another cloak, or portion of attire that rests on the ground farther off. Now, it is to be believed that, at the point where the cloak touches the elbow a spring of a powerful kind passes up the sleeve to the arm, and bends down under his body, placing him probably upon a hoop. The other end of the spring passes off, and finds its support under the second or farther off cloak. The spring, in all likelihood, can be folded up into divisions, so as to be easily concealed—while the awning is thrown over the juggler at the close of the performance, and before he gives liberty to the spectators to examine the spot, which he usually does. This is the received explanation of the feat, but there is some difficulty still in understanding the nature of the weight or support which is placed beneath the cloak. They must evidently be of considerable power to sustain his frame; and how he gets it out of the way is not easily seen. These facts are the result of surprising art, address or contrivance; and for such the natives of India certainly far excel the whole world.

THE MORALITY OF "CUTENESS."
A YANKEE IN DISTRESS.

"A few days ago a raw-looking genius, carrying a cheap hair trunk, made his appearance on board a sloop which plies between New York and a small port on the Connecticut coast, and inquired for the captain. He hailed from Coos county, New Hampshire, and presented in his appearance a perfect specimen of a fresh-caught Yankee. He wore a coat of home-made fabric, with short square skirts, such as are usually called "bobtail," lead buttons, and sleeves about six inches too short at the wrists. His pantaloons were striped, and his legs were thrust a long way through them, leaving the interval between the legs of the trowsers, and his heavy laced boots arrayed in a substantial pair of pepper and salt yarn stockings.

"On a head, adorned with a luxuriant growth of coarse sandy hair, tallowed to a nicety, was perched a hat much worn but in an excellent state of preservation, with a narrow brim and a huge bell crown, serving the purpose of a travelling valise in addition to the other uses of that article of wearing apparel. An immense collar, rigged with starch and erect to the ears, supported by a cotton cravat of variegated yellow and black, completed the adornment of his outer man. He seemed about twenty-five years of age; was a lean cadaverous looking individual, standing some six feet erect, but having a stoop of the shoulders which reduced him to about five-feet nine. A small pinched up mouth, peaked nose, high cheek bone, sunken cheeks, prominent chin, and a pair of bright twinkling eyes of an indescribable color, gave an air of extreme "cuteness" to his physiognomy.

"This was obviously his first visit to salt water; but as he stood upon the sloop's deck whistling Yankee-doodle, his arms thrust into his pockets up to his elbows, one leg throw forward, his eyes cast upward scanning the rigging with the air of a connoisseur, he seemed as much at home as though he was a veritable 'ocean-child.' In reply to a question as to his business, he bawled out—

"Captain, what'll yeou charge to take a feller to York city?"

He was informed that the fare was one dollar and fifty cents.

"I s'pect you mean yeou charge a feller that when yeou *find* him; what'll yeou take a feller for when he *finds himself*?"

The price of passage without board he was informed, was seventy-five cents.

"Then I shall have to foot it to York; you see I'm scant on't for funds, and I must have a leetle something left to feed me after I get there; can't get along without victuals."

"Can't help it," replied the captain; "that's our lowest; we ha'nt but one price."

"Neow just take a feller for half a dollar, captain, come now; if yeou will, I'll help to du up the chores while I'm aboard.

"No, sir, I can't *take* you for *that* price."

The green horn squirted a long stream of tobacco juice upon the deck, resumed his tune of Yankee-doodle, shouldered his hair trunk, and walked off. In about an hour he returned, and with a grin addressed the captain—

"Neow, look o' here, capting; I'm in distress; I positively haint got but tew dollars in the world; I must get in York or I shall starve; I can't get nothin' to du here. Now, du capting; I've always hear'n tell that you sailors was generous chaps."

"This appeal to the captain's professional pride had its effect; and he agreed to take the persevering mendicant for fifty cents, provided he would supply himself with provisions, and render such assistance as he could in managing the vessel.

"The passage was unusually long, being delayed by contrary winds nearly a week beyond the ordinary time of starting. On the second day the Yankee ran out of provisions; and the captain, as an act of charity, furnished him from the vessel's stores.—About thirty six hours before their arrival, in the exuberance of his exultation at having outwitted the captain, he disclosed to a fellow passenger that he had "lots o' cash," and he made quite a display of loose change. This soon came to the ears of the captain, who was so indignant at the imposition which had been practised upon him, that he was about to set the tricky customer ashore, to "foot it to York" the best way he could; but on recollection he concluded that it would be a worse punishment to keep him on board, stop his rations, and put him to hard work. From this time until their arrival, the Yankee's situation was no sinecure. Furnished with a cloth and a bucket of sand, he was set to *scouring the anchor!* Being inured to labor, that did not trouble him much; but to work on an empty stomach thirty six hours, and endure the curses of the enraged captain, and the taunts and jeers of the passengers and crew, and all for the small matter of twenty-five cents, he thought was "paying rather dear for the whistle!"

"Great was his joy, therefore, when they hauled into the slip at New York; and before the sloop's side had touched the dock, he jumped ashore. Leaving the little hair trunk to be removed after he had satisfied his hunger, he hastened to the nearest place where food could be procured. This happened to be a huckster's stand at the head of the slip; where among other eatables, were displayed some fine looking boiled lobsters. Our verdant genius had often heard lobsters spoken of as excellent food, although he had never tasted any; this seemed a good opportunity to satisfy his hunger, at the same time enjoy a rare luxury, so after bargaining awhile and beating the old woman down in her price, some three or four cents, he bought three lobsters and as many Boston "crackers" with which he returned to the sloop.

"Meanwhile one of the passengers, a wag of the first order, having been up in the city, returned on board and noticed the Yankee, at the heel of the bowsprit, seated on his hair trunk, and "going into" his bargain tooth and nail. It was a greedy spectacle? He wrenched the jaws and claws of the lobster apart with unnecessary strength, drawing out with voracity sharp splinters of the meat, and biting them off close down to the sockets which held them. Such a smacking and cracking was never heard before. Carelessly sauntering within hearing, the waggish passenger gave the captain a wink, and commenced—

"This is a horrible business, captain!"

"*What* is a horrible business!" asked the skipper.

"Hain't you heard the news? All the papers are full of it. Some Jersey fishing smacks have been taking lobsters on the copperas banks off Barnegat and have sold them all over the city. Every person who has eaten any of them is poisoned. Fifty three have died since this morning; there is a tremendous excitement about it. As I came down, I saw an officer arrest the old woman who keeps the stand at the head of the slip, for selling some of the same lobsters."

"The Yankee, who had already devoured one and part of another, paused at the narration, as if suddenly paralyzed; then dropping the fragment which he held, with the untouched prize into the water, his mouth filled with cracker and lobsters; his enormous palms extended over his abdomen, his face pallid with terror, he exclaimed!

"Oh golly! what shall I du! What shall I du! I'm sartingly a dead man! Darn York! Cuss the lobsters! I wish I'd staid to hum.—Oh! my bowels! my bowels!

"If that d—d green-horn hasn't been eating some of 'em—run for a doctor, exclaimed the captain. Some one started ashore for a physician. In the mean time the Yankee continued to groan and lament, attracting a large crowd of spectators by his cries. 'Oh, Suke! if I had only taken your advice, and kept clear of this tarnal York city! I'm dying—I know I am! my mouth tastes just like a rusty cent! The doctor'll charge an all-fired price to cure me, I s'spect. There, I'm spitting green! that's the copperas! I shall die before the doctor gets here! Murder! murder! murder!"

Some one personating a physician made his appearance, felt of the patient's pulse, examined his tongue, and pronounced it a clear case of poisoning from eating copperas lobsters. He prescribed a powerful emetic, which was immediately administered in the form of a quart of luke-warm salt water.—The effect was powerful beyond explanation. It produced a prodigious paroxyism, and kept him in a continual shudder for more than an hour, during which, his case seemed to be very doubtful. He kept girding his stomach with his two hands, squeezing his viscera, and bowing down as the contending forces racked his whole inner man. In the pauses of his pangs he uttered sundry exclamations, such as, "Oh, Suke! damn lobsters! cuss York city!—Oh, my beowels! If I ever get hum again you'll never catch ——. There it is again! I *shall* die! Parson Dulittle!—Parson Dulittle! if I hadn't neglected your preachin'! etc., to the great edification and amusement of the bystanders.

At length the doctor pronounced him free from danger and convalescent. The next thing was the payment of the fee, which he was informed was five dollars. He groaned in spirit, and his 'beowels' yearned worse than ever at the thought of parting with such a sum of money. There was no help for it, however, so he "forked over" the V. and shouldering his hair trunk, went on his way, growling "Cuss York city! cuss that doctor! —and cuss them d—d p'ison lobsters!"

That evening the captain, the wag, and the pseudo-physician luxuriated at Florence's on lobsters, salad and 'trimmings,' for which the Yankee's five dollars stood exchequer.

Knickerbocker.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

We had the satisfaction yesterday (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) of examining the fossil remains of an enormous creature, apparently of the serpent kind and of maritime habits, which were discovered recently by Dr. Koch, about two feet beneath the surface of a prairie in Alabama. Words can give but a faint idea of the enormous bulk indicated by these stony substitutes for the bones that once composed the frame-work of the animal. As they lie, carefully replaced in their original order, they stretch out to the vast length of a hundred and fourteen feet; but it is apparent that some of the joints near the tail are wanting, and they touch each other as they lie, whereas there must have been intervals between the joints, once filled with cartilage; so that the length of the living animal was probably from a hundred and twenty-five to a hundred and thirty feet. The form of the vertebræ and of the head is excellently preserved, and the remains have suffered very little from exposure or accident. Some twenty-five or thirty of the ribs are in their places, showing that the diameter of the creature must have been six feet or more; and it seems to have been provided with a pair of large and immensely powerful fins or paddles at the termination of the neck.

The name of "Monstrous Hydrargos" has been given to this stupendous animal; and well it may be called monstrous, for it greatly surpasses in bulk all the ante-diluvian creatures whose fossil relics have hitherto been discovered—whether mammoth, mastodon, sarvian, Missourium or iguanodon,—The skeleton of the latter presents, we believe, a length of seventy feet or thereabout; but the hydrargos goes nearly fifty feet beyond. It is by far the *greatest* curiosity we ever saw.

Inconvenience of a bad Character.—A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, overboard. One day, when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man, who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What are you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain.

"Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead."

"Dead! you scoundrel," said the captain, "don't you see he moves and speaks?"

"Yes, massa, I know he say he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody neber know when to believe him."

The Picayune has a story of a rattlesnake which swallowed a field mouse or mole, and repeated the operation twice, the mole each time eating his way out, and finally killing the snake. The public is expected to swallow both mole and serpent.

MANUFACTURES.

The able correspondent of the Richmond Whig, makes the following striking observations in his last letter dated from Paterson, in New Jersey:

"All the farmers around the place are making ten times as much off their farms, in proportion to the capital invested, as the manufacturers do. Hundreds of them make more from four acres of ground, and that all hill, than a majority of ours in Virginia do from their 300 acres. Some of them from 3 acres alone, in raising strawberries, raspberries, and dewberries, made over $1000 profit per year. And this all the result of about two months' work. The fruit crop alone, sold yearly in New York, from the surrounding towns, is greater than the entire agricultural crop of South Carolina, and the fruit and vegetable crop larger than the agricultural produce of the great State of Virginia! I do not wish to terrify you, but these are facts. Show this statement to our politicians, and tell them to go the nearest rum-shop and take a drink of grog, and commence a lecture on the immorality of the tariff, and then ask the tenants of dilapidated tents and farms, ragged, starving, penniless, and wretched millions of the South, to bend their knee before them, and they will call you simple and unterrified Republicans!"

The writer of the foregoing signs himself a "Southerner;" and no doubt before he visited the North he had heard the tariff stigmatized with all that volubility of phrase and ignorance of facts which characterizes the noisiest denouncers of the protective policy. Thousands are led blindly by such blind leaders; and while striving and voting to destroy the tariff, and with it their own prosperity, they know not what they do. It is well that there are discreet and firm men enough to save them from themselves, and to preserve a system alike essential to individual and general welfare.

We collect the following facts relative to Paterson from this communication:

"There are about five thousand persons engaged in the factories, making about nine thousand men, women, and children, who are dependent on these establishments, directly or indirectly. In fact the whole population of the place, about twelve thousand, is kept together by them; the destruction of the factories would cause the town to be deserted. The writer states that the Secretary of the Savings Bank Association told him that there was hardly a week that some of the operatives were not at his office to deposite money or to buy lots to build on. 'Many before they came here,' says the letter, 'were unable to read or write, and at the very point of starvation, growing up in ignorance and vice, whose condition now is changed in all these relations. On the Sabbath, you could hardly tell them from the wealthiest families, and their demeanor is every way praiseworthy and commendable."

We commend these paragraphs to the attention of those who denounce the tariff as a system of oppression to all classes except the master manufacturers and capitalists.

Here there is indubitable evidence that the encouragement of manufactures in this country has no tendency to degrade the operative class, to reduce them to poor fare and low wages, to permanently sink them into ignorance and hopelessness, and to fix upon the country a pauper population.

The falsity of any analogy between this country and England has been shown again and again—but what matters that? The protective system is to be denounced—and denounced it must be. It sounds well to talk of wealthy capitalists; it is democratic to assail them; nothing is easier than to pretend to extreme regard for the laborer and the poor man, unless indeed it is easier for such pretenders to care nothing for them in reality.

Facts, however, in the face of all sorts of misrepresentations, will have their effect; the force of truth will vindicate itself at last.—*Nat. Intell.*

Ahead of the Magnetic Telegraph.—The St. Louis papers are felicitating themselves upon the prospect that, when the magnetic telegraph is completed from Washington to their city, they will be able to report the speeches in Congress a few minutes after they are delivered, in consequence of the difference of longitude between the two places.

General Gaines and his Requisition.—The New York Evening Post recalls to the memory of its readers, a certain requsition that was made on the Governor of Tennessee some years since for a considerable military force. The grounds of the requisition were that a large body of Indians were collecting in the woods on our frontier, probably with some hostile design. The Governor of Tennessee refused the requisition, and the Secretary of War afterwards disavowed its propriety. This requisition was made by General Gaines. After the Governor of Tennessee had refused the requisition, it was made upon the Governor of Louisiana. He not only refused it, but published his reply, which contained some very severe remarks in relation to the subject. Nobody ever heard of the hostile gathering of the Indians afterwards.

Mexican Indemnity.—From a private letter, says the New York Express, dated Mexico, July 26th, 1845, received by a gentleman in New York, we derive information that, on the 31st instant, a motion was made in Congress to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for a written report on the subject of the payment of the two missing instalments of indemnity, which produced a very animated and lengthy discussion. Mr. Trigueros, the late Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Voss, the Agent of the United States, were handled most unceremoniously; and the Ex-Minister of the United States, Mr. Shannon, was likewise subjected to some critical remarks. The motion was finally carried by a vote of 27 to 26, and we are now likely to get possession of all the leading facts in this mysterious affair. A copy of the report will be forwarded to us as soon as practicable after it is made public in Mexico.

The Postmaster General has ordered the Postmasters at New Orleans and Mobile to make up and transmit mails from those cities to Galveston and Corpus Christi, in Texas, by the steamboats and other vessels in the service of the U. S. Government, as often as the boats or vessels shall perform trips to said places. Return mails are to be made from Galveston, Corpus Christi and other places in the Texan territory.

COTTON CROP.

That we will have a short crop, is now manifest. A short crop is the cry every year about the last of July or first of August, but often turns out as in 1839, to be a very heavy one. This cannot be the case this year. The weed is very small, and in many fields may be seen in our county not having a bloom nearer than ten or twenty yards of each other. Some of the swamp lands, as also some of the prairie lands, have an average crop on them, but the red and sandy lands intensely dry and hard, with not a single bowl on it that is not open. Whole fields cannot make more than a half crop. Two thirds of last year's product will be as much as Alabama can yield, and we are incined to think more. Some of our most intelligent planters think that Alabama will not turn out more than 300,000 bags; whereas, last year it reached 521,000.—*Selma (Ala.) Press.*

Queer Legislation in Florida.—When the youthful State of Florida adopted the motto "Let us alone," we expected to see it do some queer things, but the strangest act for young States, is that which it was guilty of at the last session of the legislature, which compels all the girls to remain without annexation until the Legislature meets again. The laws forbid under severe penalties, the marrying of persons without a license obtained from the Clerk of the County court of the County where the marriage is to take place, and during the session of the Legislature, which has just closed, a law passed to abolish all these Courts, after the 1st of October, without appointing another officer to grant marriage licenses. The consequence will be, that all single persons at that time must wait for the action of the future Legislature, before they can connubialize. What young girl of spirit would live in such a State? Unless the Legislature minds what it is about, the State indeed will be let alone."

The receipts from visiters to the mammoth steamer Great Britain, since she was opened to the public of New York for inspection, have been six thousand dollars and upwards. Thirty-five passengers had entered their names on Wednesday for her return trip to Liverpool, and the list was expected to be increased before Saturday, when she was to depart.

An editor having read in another paper that there was a kind of tobacco, which, if a man should either smoke or chew, he would forget that he owed a dollar in the world, very innocently concluded that many of his subscribers had been furnished with the article.

Mistakes will Happen.—"Col. W. is a fine looking man, aint he?" said a friend of ours, the other day.

"Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why you are as ugly as sin!"

"I don't care for that; I was taken for him. I endorsed his note, and was *taken* for him by the sheriff."

"A glorious thing this reduction of postage," said a fellow the other day; "I get half a dozen dunning letters now, where I got one formerly."

Solving a Question.—The New York Mirror says it is supposed that we shall know whether or not saltpetre will explode when we hear the report.

A Good One.—A son of the Emerald Isle, in pursuit of work, stopped in our goodly city last week, and, after inquiring through the streets for employment, gave it up; and, as he returned to the river, he exclaimed to a person he met, "Och," says he, "this is a finished city; there is not a speck of work to be done in it."—*Hudson Gazette.*

Coming back.—The Boonville Observer says that five or six men passed through that town on Monday last, with pack mules on their return from California. They were from St. Louis county, and were returning to their old home, dissatisfied with the country which they visited in search of a new and better location.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 27.—Br. Brig Albion from Jamaica, Brig Prince de Joinville from Charleston; Schr. J. D. Jones from New York. 30.—Brig Genius from Barbadoes; Schrs. Regulus from New York, Excellent from do. 31.—Schr. American Eagle from Philadelphia, Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. Sept. 1.—Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, A. F. Thorn from N. York.

MR. AND MRS. CAUDLE IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

The London Times announces the startling intelligence that "dear Caudle" had actually had Mr. Caudle up before the police. Those who have been in the habit of doubting the substantive existence of Mrs. Caudle will have their doubts removed by the following police report, which is taken from the London Times of the 22d ult.

It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Caudle were brought before Mr. Jardine, one of the Justices, charged with "quarreling and creating an obstruction" in a public street, at the late hour of two o'clock at night, the hour when Mrs. Caudle certainly, to preserve her reputation as a "powerful public speaker," should have been otherwise engaged. "The case," says the Times, "had been deferred, at the request of Mr. Caudle, who had a certificate from Mrs. Caudle's medical attendant, alleging that she was suffering from a sort of mental derangement brought on by *excessive irritability.*" The Times then goes on with its account of the proceedings, in the words following, viz:

On this occasion Mr. Caudle ventured, in his wife's absence, to inform his worship that his good lady "was not always an angel;" and the proceedings of yesterday afforded a pretty conclusive demonstration of the fact.

Long before the case came on Mrs. Caudle was heard *haranguing* her unfortunate partner in the waiting-room attached to the court, it having been found impossible to keep her *quiet.* On entering the dock she indignantly ordered the gaoler not to lay his hands upon her, and, before any witness had been examined, called upon the magistrate for permission to address the Court. It was quite amusing to observe the submissive but useless entreaties of Mr. Caudle to Mrs. Caudle, during the inquiry, to keep the latter calm.

A constable of the F division stated that he saw Mrs. Caudle, surrounded by several others, opposite a public house, *having words with her husband,* and, on interfering to prevent an obstruction of the way, she behaved with such violence towards him that he was compelled, with the assistance of another policeman, to conduct her to the Bow street station. The charge against Mr. Caudle was for interfering on her behalf.

Mr. Caudle was here about to say a word, but was instantly *stopped* by Mrs. Caudle, who desired him to remain silent. Mr. Caudle gave way, and his wife commenced, in spite of the interference of the magistrate, who repeatedly told her that the case for the complainant was not finished.

Mrs. Caudle.—But I insist on speaking before Mr. Caudle, your worship.

The constable said that Mrs. Caudle seemed tipsy.

Mrs. Caudle.—Tipsy! Gracious heavens. Sir, I am a most respectable woman, and Mr. Caudle has been a most respectable man. It is true he now holds a humble situation, but there was a time when he would have spurned it.

Mr. Caudle.—Never mind that, now.

Mrs. Caudle.—Now I beg you will not interrupt me, Sir. Please your worship I have suffered much, very much of late from our reduced position, and on Friday night I went into Brydges street, to see if Mr. Caudle wasn't coming home, when I heard a woman ask him for half a crown that he owed her. Yes, Sir, half a crown, and is that a respectable thing for a married man to be found out in doing?

Mr. Caudle again interfered.

Mrs. Caudle—Ah, you may well be ashamed of it. Well, your worship, of course I was excited, and I told the woman that she ought to be ashamed of herself; and as a respectable married woman who had been well brought up, being now at the present time under the doctor's hands, I told Mr. Caudle *my mind,* as I have a *right* to do, and always *will,* your worship. And what right has the police to interfere between man and wife?

Mr. Caudle.—That's enough my dear.

Mrs. Caudle.—Enough, indeed; of course it is, as you always say before I have spoken a word. But I never insult any one, your worship, as Mr. Caudle knows, and therefore I cannot bear an insult. But, your worship, Mr. Caudle may speak first.

Mr. Caudle observed that, hearing a voice which he knew to be his wife's, he merely went out to see what was the matter.

Mr. Jardine.—Are the defendants known?

Mrs. Caudle.—I should think we were, Sir, and if you will allow me to speak, I ——

Mr. Jardine.—Do be quiet woman.

Mrs. Caudle.—Very well, Sir, I will be quiet. As you wont let me speak, of course I wont. But this I will say—

Mr. Boustand, the clerk—Will you listen to the magistrate?

Here some respectably dressed people deposed as to the peaceable disposition of Mr. Caudle and the respectability of Mrs. Caudle, who it was stated, suffered from extreme irritability; and Mrs. Caudle requested her husband to show the Court a quantity of hair which she had pulled from her head that very day.

Mrs. Caudle—a violent woman!

Mr. Boustand—Don't interrupt the magistrate.

Mr. Jardine, after some further remarks, fined Mrs. Caudle 3*l.* for assaulting the police and creating a disturbance. His worship fined the husband 1*l.*

Mrs. Caudle was then, with some difficulty, removed from the dock, declaring that she would destroy herself in jail and thus terminate her wretched existence. She wished Caudle good by, forever, and dared him to pay the fine, and thereby frustrate her intentions, at his peril.

We envy no man his perspicacity who can read this report and still persist in believing Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures fictitious and unauthentic.

The saddest part of this sad story, however, is yet to come. The Times of the 24th has the following record:

Mr. Francis Caudle, whose loquacious better half was committed for a month on Tuesday, attended to beg a mitigation of the fine, in order that Mrs. Caudle might be released from her present confinement.

Mr. Jardine *declined to entertain the application.*

So the delightful creature remains *in limbo.*

A CARD.

MY friends will see by list of sufferers in the late Fire, that I have been burnt out. I have taken a Store in Mrs. McRae's Brick Buildings, three doors below Mr. David Shaw's Confectionary. I shall to-day open the GOODS that I have saved from the Fire, and I hope the public will be disposed to patronise me with the same liberality that they have heretofore done.

It must strike every one so forcibly, that it seems almost unnecessary to say to those indebted to me, that immediate payment of their dues would be a great relief to my embarrassed condition, and will be duly appreciated.

H. LEETE.

June 17, 1845. 63tf

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Steamer Undine, Capt. Grice, at New Orleans on the 26th ult., from Corpus Christi Bay, via Aransas Bay and Galveston, left Corpus Christi on the 18th ult. and Galveston on the 23d, reports all quiet at the U. S. encampment.

Gen. Taylor had succeeded in removing all the troops belonging to the 3d and 4th regiment, and established his head quarters at Corpus Christi. A breastwork for defence was nearly completed, and a few pieces of ordnance obtained in the town were brought in requisition. There was no positive information of the advance of the Mexicans, but it was rumored that Arista was assembling a force at Matamoras. A company of traders were expected to arrive at Corpus Christi the next day.

The army of ten thousand Mexicans had not yet been found. It was rumored that Gen. Arista was assembling a large force at Matamoras and along the Rio Grande; but the Galveston Civilian says that "the best information from Matamoras is, that there were only about fifteen hundred Mexican troops there, who are represented to be badly supported, and not more efficient than Mexican soldiers usually are." The Civilian adds, "Mexico is evidently wholly unprepared for offensive operations at present, and our own impressions are that her measures are adopted under the apprehension that they may be necessary fordefence." Notwithstanding the absence of any cause for alarm in these accounts, the military spirit of the people in New Orleans appears to run as high as ever, and they are actively engaged in raising four regiments of volunteers for the United States service.

A letter in the Picayune says: "No certain information concerning the advance of the Mexicans had been received; but it was rumored that Arista was assembling a large force at Matamoras and along the Rio Grande. The United States Dragoons, under commond of Colonel Twiggs, had crossed the Colorado, and were on their march to Corpus Christi—all well."

We find it stated in the Civilian that entries of U. S. goods have been made under protest in the custom house at Galveston—the parties intending to try whether they are liable to duty, upon the question whether Texas is or is not *now* a part of the United States.

We are informed that the 2d regiment of U. S. Dragoons, under the command of Colonel Twiggs, had arrived at San Tatrico, on the eastern bank of the Nueces, about thirty miles above Corpus Christi.

The Houston Telegraph of the 21st instant says that a party of about seventy Mexican soldiers approached within 16 miles of Castroville about a fortnight ago. Capt. Hays received information of their movements, and went out to attack them; but they were apprised of his approach by one of their spies, and hastily decamped. It is supposed that they intended to attack Castroville for the purpose of capturing a quantity of goods that had been deposited there by some Mexican traders. The traders reported that they were under the command of a man by the name of Platina; that he belonged to a detachment of Cartrados, that has recently been stationed at the Presideo.

The New Orleans Bee says that the accounts from the Convention are meager and unsatisfactory. Nothing further had been done relative to the project of attempting to establish a Provisional Government and annulling the present Constitution of the State.

One of the provisions passed by the Convention prohibits the creation, renewal, or extension of any corporate body with banking or discounting powers. Another section prohibits the Legislature from contracting debts above $100,000 except in case of war, or to repel invasion or insurrection.

LATE DESPATCH.

We understand that despatches were received yesterday, as late as the 20th August, from Galveston. Recent accounts had been received from Gen. Taylor's camp. They are in good health and spirits. The artillery had provided themselves with some pieces of cannon which they wanted, and were mounting them in their intrenchments. The intelligence from Matamoras represents the Mexican troops as fortifying themselves, and expecting reinforcements.

Col. Twiggs's dragoons arrived at Austin on the 8th August, where the Convention of Texas was assembled. It was calculated that he would join Gen. Taylor about the 18th of the month. The dragoons had borne their journey to Austin well, and their horses were in excellent order.

Their junction would increase Gen. Taylor's force to more than 1,500, and the daily accessions they were receiving would place our troops out of all possible casualties from the aggressions of the advancing Mexicans.—*Washington Union.*

Ability of Mexico to go to War.—The Union publishes some statements to show the incapacity of Mexico to carry on a war with the United States. It alludes to a report made in the Mexican Congress last year, by Rosa, the present Minister of Finance, then acting as chairman of a committee, adverse to the proposition to raise at that time, by loan, ten millions of dollars for the re-conquest of Texas. The Union says:

From this report, it appears that the foreign debt of Mexico amounts to more than fifty millions of dollars, of which twenty millions begin to be payable on the 1st of October, 1847. For the payment of this latter sum, and its interest, one hundred millions of acres in California, Chihuahua, Sonora, New Mexico, and Texas, equal to one-sixth of all the territory claimed by the republic, are mortgaged. Mexican bonds bring no more than 33 per cent. in London; and by a new loan to the amount required, would fall to 25 per cent.; so that, in the opinion of the committee, in order to realise the ten millions asked, an addition of forty millions to the national debt will be necessary. Under these circumstances, the committee declared that, although it would be desirable and glorious to recover Texas, yet the nation should not be ruined in order to effect that end; accordingly they recommended the rejection of the proposition, conceiving that the rebellious province might be brought to submission, by merely employing the regular means of the State with economy.

The proposition for a loan of ten millions was accordingly rejected in October, 1844; yet this same Senor Luis de la Rosa, who then considered it impossible to raise that amount, without ruining the State, now, in July, 1845, himself recommends that the ministry, of which he forms a part, should be empowered to raise fifteen millions, *by extraordinary means*—certainly not less ruinous than those rejected by him a few months before.

Will there be a War!—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin offers the following speculations in regard to the course likely to be pursued by Mexico towards this country. It says:

"Our opinion is, that Mexico, conscious of her impotence, and entire inability to carry on active hostilities, will put herself in the attitude of *quasi-war.* By threatening and bullying and such warlike preliminaries, she will strive to make the world believe there is to be a war, and thus she will impede our commerce, harrass and vex our Government, and as effectually stop all trade and intercourse with our citizens as could be done by a promulgation of war or an embargo. Indeed, it must be obvious to every one that the continuance of the present dubious aspect of international relations for six months longer, will work much greater injury to us than could any belligerency, waged by our neighbor. The policy is one, too, which Great Britain is disposed to favor. The expulsion of American traders from Mexico, and the stoppage of American commerce, and the exclusion of American manufactures, will be great gain to her, for then she monopolizes the Mexican market; whereas, a breaking out of hostilities might result in political changes very unfavorable to British ascendancy in Mexico. We think then that the settled policy of Mexico will be to threaten war and keep up a constant state of alarm, without any overt declaration of hostilities."

The New York Courier remarks that although it sees noticed the applications of "numerous gallant citizens," for *appointments* in the army at this time, it finds nothing said of any of these *applicants* volunteering their services as *privates.* Oh no! The *modern* patriots go entirely for the *pay* and *provant!* Those who can't get *contracts* will serve as *officers!* Besides, it is thought that a Mexican war will not require close quarters or hard knocks.

A Burst of Oratory.—A Western orator, inspired by the threat of war with Mexico, recently delivered himself as follows:

Baltimore Sun.

"Feller-citizens and Hosses: Hurra! there's a prospect of war. Skunk Holler in arms and on its feet, and the earth-quake shout, bustin' from 26,000,000 of greased lungs, is reverberated over all this tall land. Mean, sneakin', toad-hoppin', snake-crawlin', sword scared on, house settin' on fire, barbarous, David Crockett killin' Mexico has dared to show her cat teeth to the heavenrous lightnin' defyin' and death swallerin' Uncle Sam. [Shouts.] Methinks, and oh hosses, I spy the spirits of '76, goddesses of liberty! soarin' on its turkeys' wings around you! ['Whar!' says one, lookin' up.] You great hoss, I'm speakin' in a figger. I see them flappin' their shinin' pinions and pipin' the affectin' war cry of Yankee Doodle. [Crowd: Yankee Doodle! Crack-a-doodle-doo! Bring out the Long Tom of Bunker Hill, and the thousand-pounder of New Orleans. Let them roar till they crack the welkin, set the clouds on fire, and knock the poles over. The wrath-swung cleaver of Uncle Sam shall split the numbskull of Sandy Hannah in a handy manner, and Skunk Holler will bung up the daylight of his country! Let us dig a hole with the pick-axe of vengeance, *scream* the Mexicans into it, and sink'em into Chany! Whar is the skunk that don't echy them sentiments? He aint no whar, nor ever was! [Three cheers and a whistle.] The country's safe! [Shout.] It's great, but it's safe! [Shout.] I believe I'll take a drink."

A Good Reason.—A Locofoco paper, which is endorsed by the Washington Journal, makes the following queer confessions:

"Graduates of Colleges are in nearly nine cases out of ten Whigs. So natural is it for them to cast their political fortunes with that party that we have frequently been surprised at the result of our own observation of the fact, while unable to account for it. As incredible as it may seem, we never yet have been acquainted with a Presbyterian clergyman who was a Democrat. They have been Whigs universally; and it is well known that nearly or quite all of the clergymen of that denomination are graduates of Colleges. Observation will also demonstrate the fact that a large majority of our professional men of all classes are of the same political caste, particularly of those who have been run through those machines for making young aristocrats."

We have always believed that the better educated and more enlightened a citizen might be, the more surely, *cæteris paribus,* would he be a Whig. This is the first time, in our experience, that a Locofoco editor has been frank enough to acknowledge a fact so incontestably condemnatory of the principles and character of his own party.—*North American.*

A Bold Figure of Speech.—At the great council of the Seneca Nation, held last week, near Buffalo, the subject of removing these Indians across the Mississippi being under discussion, one Indian speaker said he had not confidence in his white fathers; why should we have? *His white fathers had murdered their Saviour, and what kind of treatment could a poor Indian expect from men who had killed the Son of God?*

A correspondent of the "Alexandria Gazette" states that during Pres't Polk's recent "tour of inspection" among the Pigeon holes of the Departments at Washington, a head of one of the Bureaus was particularly anxious to press upon him the necessity of newer and better accommodations for the papers of the office. "See, Mr. President," said he, approaching a large table which contained a number of drawers, "it is in these unsafe and insecure places, that we have to keep the most valuable public documents"—when, suiting the action to the word, he pulled open one of the drawers, and lo! it was found to contain a bottle of Porter and a respectable luncheon of crackers and cheese. The President laughed—the head of the Bureau did'nt *quite* faint!

A woman of the name of Lucinda Burnett was committed to jail on Saturday charged with having caused the death of another woman named Serena Larana, by beating her with a pair of tongs. The accused has a bad reputation, as had the deceased.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

THE TREASURY CIRCULAR.

We did not intend to recur to the subject of the Treasury Circular, but the annexed article appears to us to throw so strong a light on the *quo animo* of the inquiries instituted by the head of the Treasury, that we deem it proper to place it before our readers. The article is an extract of a letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post. It is too plain to require any remark from us to explain or enforce it; and the writer, sending his letter probably from the precincts of the Treasury, was doubtless well informed. The Evening Post, it will be remembered, is the leading Democratic free-trade journal of New York.—*National Int.*

THE EXTRACT.

"Knowing how well you love the *black tariff,* I am sure it will gratify you to learn that Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, is unwearying in *his exertions* to collect *such* statistical information in reference to it, both in its commercial and domestic bearings, as will show it up to the country in all its depravity; and if glaring incontrovertible *black* facts will do the deed, I may almost announce to you that this execrable relic of Whiggery is doomed. I am also informed that equally efficient measures will be taken to re-establish that excellent democratic regulation known as the Subtreasury, and that its early re-enactment will be urged upon the next Congress."

All Parties Pleased.—Facts are a great deal better than theories. Two facts exhibited by the statistical report of the commerce of United States we trust will be set down and remembered, viz:

1st. A high tariff does not prevent excessive importations.

2d. A high tariff does not prevent the exportation of specie.

The above is from the New York Journal of Commerce. We are glad to see such statements in an out-and-out free-trade paper.

If the high tariff—that is, the tariff of 1842—does not prevent *excessive importation* and the occasional *exportation* of specie, of course the free-trade people connot complain, as they have *their* way. Well, the protective tariff people, including the manufacturers, are content with the present tariff, notwithstanding the excessive importations of merchandise and the exportation of specie. Both parties can live, and so all are satisfied. It must be that the tariff of 1842 is the *juste milieu* so long sought. We shall, then, have no alternation in the tariff.—*U. S. Gazette.*

COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. CLAY.

At a Public meeting recently held, the proffer of a Public Dinner was made to the Hon. Henry Clay, while on a visit to the White Sulphur Springs, Va.—Mr. Clay declined the compliment, however, in a letter to the Committee appointed to address him on the subject, by saying:

"I regret that I cannot reconcile the acceptance of it with the private views which induced me to make a short visit to the Virginia Springs. My main object was to meet some old friends, probably for the last time, without any desire or the remotest expectation of my being the occasion of any public entertainment or manifestation. In feeling myself constrained, therefore, to decline the honor, so kindly and politely tendered, of a public dinner, I shall nevertheless, cherish a grateful recollection of it."

Fatal Accident.—We learn that a negro man was killed on Sunday night last, by the Cars, about three miles South of Henderson. It is supposed that the negro was intoxicated, and had lain down across the Road and gone to sleep, when the Cars coming along in the night, and he being unobserved, the apparatus attached thereto for the removal of obstructions, came in contact with him, and killed him instantly. Another sad warning to the intemperate.

Raleigh Register.

We are happy to report that Wilmington remains remarkably healthy for the season. Indeed what sickness there is here would be called slight at any season of the year. The surrounding country is also pretty generally free from disease.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Locofoco Candidate for Governor in New Hampshire.—Hill's Patriot says of him: "We know full well that a man of small pretension may be Governor of the State, but the new Candidate is a little the smallest man of his genus that has yet been offered." This is saying a great deal, considering that it is said by an ex-Governor!

From the Charleston Courier of August 25.

SUMMARY PROCESS.

On the 9th instant, four negroes, named Aaron, Bill, Lern, and Dolly, the property of Thomas Hannahan, of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., were stolen out of his field at sun down by three white men, Wm. Sharp Hester, John B. Hester, and Abner H. Smith, also residing at Greenville. The negroes were transported in a wagon, circuitously, and chiefly by night, to Wilmington, N. C., where they were entered by the false names of Martial, Henry, Seth, and Ann, on the 12th instant, at the Custom House, and thence by steamboat reached Charleston on the 13th instant, in charge of W. S. Hester and A. H. Smith, leaving J. B. Hester in Wilmington, N. C. W. S. Hester on arrival here assumed the name of John Graham, A. H. Smith gave some other, not his real name. Graham, without references, letters, or visible title of any kind whatever, left the negroes in charge of a broker in Charleston, and too late for the afternoon boat of the 13th inst., left with Smith on the 14th in the Wilmington steam boat. On the 21st, a letter was received by the Mayor from Hamburg, S. C., detailing the negroes; whereupon, after prompt enquiry, a communication was sent to North-Carolina, and on the morning of the 24th, the owner, Mr. Thos. Hannahan, with Gould Hoyt, Esq., of N. C., arrived at Charleston, and forthwith called upon the Mayor, who issued a search to Constable Levy, who arrested the negroes, and upon examination before the Mayor, corresponding fully with the previous description, were identified and proved to be the property of Mr. T. Hannahan, and delivered to him; Messrs. Hannahan and Hoyt, and the four negroes, departed for Wilmington, N. C., by return of steamer yesterday afternoon.

We understand that John B. Hester was arrested at Granville, and confined in the Jail at that place.

New Cotton.—About 60 bales of the new crop have been received—one half of which, perhaps, has been stored—the remainder sold at prices ranging from 7 to 7 5-8 cents.—*Columbia (S. C.) Adv.*

"ANOTHER TIME WILL DO AS WELL."

"Nature never says this. She jogs on without delay, and always does her work in season.

The parson puts off preparation for Sunday, from Monday to Tuesday, and from Tuesday to Wednesday, and so on to Saturday. He can write a sermon at any time. The first of the week glides away in visits—in amusements—in business—the last of the week is to be devoted to study—but company, a sick parishioner, and twenty unexpected avocations break in upon the reserved part of the week—no preparation is made for the duties of Sunday until Saturday evening—a genius may yet be tolerably prepared in a few hours—but how few are the preachers of such genius! yet even the *dull* have a resource—an old sermon with a *new* text, is just as good as a new made sermon. True, for how few would know whether they had heard a sermon once or a dozen times. Happy dullness. Like people, like priest!

The doctor has a patient in a dangerous situation—he hurries to his relief—he makes no delay. But if he supposes his patient has a lingering disorder—why, says the doctor, I can visit him at any time. He has assigned an hour indeed when he will see his patient; any other time will do as well. The patient waits until the time is past—then he becomes impatient—if his disorder is not violent, most probably he is cross and irritable—he frets at the doctor—and ten to one the doctor loses his custom. Then the doctor believes with the Prompter, that no time will do as well as the right time.

The Lawyer has several cases in court—he can prepare them for trial at any time. Several cases stand assigned for trial before his—he can finish the pleading at any time—by some unforeseen accident, business takes a new turn, the court urges forward to complete it—his causes are called, and they are not ready—a nonsuit—a continuance—or some other expensive alternative, is the consequence.

The Farmer's fence is down, his fields exposed to his neighbor's cattle—and he has a little job to do first—he can repair his fences at any time—before his any time comes, 50 or 100 sheep get into his field and trample down his wheat. For the want of an hour's work, he loses ten, fifteen, or twenty bushels of wheat. His apple trees want pruning—but he must dress his flax before he can do it—warm weather approaches—he will certainly prune his trees in a day or two—but he will finish a little job first—before he has done, the season is past—it is too late to prune his trees, they must go another year—and half his fruit is lost.

The lounging housewife rises in the morning in haste; for lazy folks are ever in a hurry. She has no time to put on her clothes properly—but she can do it at any time. She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned—her handkerchief is thrown across her neck—her shoes down at the heel—she bustles about with her hair over her eyes—she runs from room to room slipshod, resolved to do up the work and dress herself—but folks who are slipshod about the feet, are usually slipshod all over the house and all day—they begin every thing, and finish nothing. In the midst of the poor woman's hurry, somebody comes in—she is in a flutter—she runs into the next room—pins up her gown and handkerchief—hurries back with her heels thumping the floor—O, dear you have catched us all in the suds—I intended to have cleaned up before any body came in—but I have had every thing to do this morning.

Many a neighbor has thus been entertained with apologies at a friend's house; and wherever this takes place, depend upon it, the mistress puts off to any time, that is to no time, what ought to be done at the present time."

Poverty.—What is poverty? Not destitution, but poverty! It has many shapes—aspects almost as various as the minds and circumstances of those whom it visits. To the savage in the wilds, it is famine; to the labourer in the cottage, it is hardship and privation; to the proud it is disgrace; and to the miser, it is despair. It is a spectre; haunting who lives at ease, with dread of change. Such are its varied aspects; but what is it in reality? It is really a deficiency of the comforts of life—a deficiency present and to come. It involves many other things; but this is what it is. Is it then worth all the apprehension and grief it occasions? Is it an adequate cause for the gloom of the merchant; the discontent of the artisan, the foreboding sighs of the mother, the ghastly dreams which haunt the avaricious, the humiliation of the proud? These are severe sufferings; are they authorized by the nature of poverty? Certainly not, if poverty induced no adventitious evils, involved not but a deficiency of the comforts of life, leaving life itself unimpaired. "The life is more than food, and the body more than raiment;" and the untimely extinction of life itself would not be worth the pangs which apprehended poverty excites.

Returned to its Cage.—Instances have been known where the relieved bird has anxiously again sought its cage. Mr. Elchholtz of Pottsville had a dove which the Journal says exhibited a great aversion to its prison, and a strong desire to be free; its struggles were so continued and painful, that finally a feeling of compassion prevailed, and the gentle, cooing bird was set at liberty, and away it soared, away—away—with rapid wing. Three weeks or more elapsed, when Mr. Eitchholtz was surprised, one morning, by a visit from a strange dove, which seemed to clamor for attention and a cage; a cage was given it, when lo! by certain unmistakeable marks, Mr. E. knew it to be his quondam feathered pet, which had returned, wounded and weary to be nursed. Some relentless sportsman had shot it; one leg was broken, and the bird was otherwise injured. It is now well, and seems perfectly happy in its wire wrought house. Here is food for thought, and material for poetry.

Exchange paper.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—September 3.

The bulk of the Turpentine sold since our last has brought 2 40, including Virgin dip and No. 1 soft. On Monday and yesterday some lots brought 2 45 and 2 47. Hard commands 1 20 to 1 25.

Tar remains at about 1 50, at which rate all late sales; it is coming in sparingly.

No change to note in timber, but buyers hold off, and consequently the market is dull for the article; we quote 5 to 7 still.

A raft flooring boards, handsome, brought 13 dls. this week. No other lumber transaction heard of.

There is some corn afloat, which is selling at 55 cts.; store rate 60.—*Chronicle.*

New Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Lutterloh, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 7, 1845. 71tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from where he now resides, offers to sell the PLANTATION on which he lives, lying on the West side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville, containing **701 Acres,** part of which is in a state of high cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a desirable situation. Terms made known when application is made to the Subscriber. Address the Subscriber at William Watson's Bridge P. O., Moore county.

NEVIN MACLERAN.

August 13, 1845. 72tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between CLARK & McCALLUM, was dissolved on the 21st instant by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them; and those indebted will please settle the same by note or otherwise without delay.

DANIEL CLARK.
J. D. McCALLUM.

Fayetteville, August 23, 1845. 73-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Rohr's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,	Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pain,	Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders,	Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia,	London Mustard,
Congress Water,	Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,	

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAML. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a copartnership under the Firm of

H. W. BEATTY & CO.,

For the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington, N. C.

They will give particular attention to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores; the receiving and forwarding goods, and the sale and purchase of goods for the back country.

We would respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage, and pledge our best exertions to give satisfaction.

H. W. BEATTY.
JOHN C. LATTA.

July 16, 1845. 67-3m

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of my boy JOHN, who ran away last Saturday night, the 26th July. He is a bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, bushy head of hair which he takes great pains to make smooth, has a scar on the back of his left wrist caused by a burn, stout built, will weigh 150 pounds, and calls himself John Kirkpatrick. He carried off with him a green frock coat about half worn, and green pantaloons, (not of the same cloth,) a smooth hickory cane with a silver head representing a dog's head, and $3 in silver, mostly dollars. He also carried off a cowhide riding whip, which induces me to believe he has stolen a horse and is making off. John was bound to me by the County Court of Cumberland some time since, and will be free in three or four years. I have no doubt he has forged free papers. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in this place, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again.

F. MOORE.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1845. 69tf

Tailoring Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he will continue the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its different branches, on the most favorable terms, at the Old Stand formerly occupied by Clark & McCallum, and nearly opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

J. D. McCALLUM.

Fayetteville, August 23, 1845. 73-4w

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW.
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

LAMBERT DUY,

Importer and Jobber in French and West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

No. 108 *Market Street, (South side) between Third and Fourth Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Western and Southern Merchants visiting Philadelphia, to his large, fresh, and well selected stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Among which will be found a full assortment of French and West of England CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest qualities and most celebrated makes, imported by himself expressly for those dealing in superfine Goods. Persons visiting the city with the intention of buying the above Goods, would do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I flatter myself that my Goods cannot be surpassed in point of quality in this or any other city.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1845. 67-10w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1845.

THE EDITOR TO HIS FRIENDS.

—After a much longer delay than we desired, the Observer this week appears in a better dress, and of larger dimensions, than ever heretofore. The delay has been caused by a variety of unavoidable circumstances. In the first place, after the fire of the 13th June, it was necessary to have a building erected, for there was not to be had any house suitable for our purpose. On the day of the fire, therefore, the brick were purchased, and as soon as some arrangements for opening a new adjoining street were completed, the building was commenced, and on the 26th ult. (only forty-nine working days from the time the work was commenced.) Mr. Hodges, the Architect, put us in possession of that part of the building designed for the Printing Office. This was prompt work indeed, such as has never been equalled here, considering the kind of building, which is as perfectly fire-proof from the exterior as brick and iron and tin can make it.

The Editor proceeded, after getting the building under way, to New York, where he purchased a very complete Printing Establishment, which, by the aid of the Rail Roads and Wagons, was here in time to go into the new Office. These things are stated to show our readers that there has been no unnecessary or avoidable delay in discarding the very diminutive sheet we have been issuing since the fire. Such an explanation was due to our readers, who have borne with us uncomplainingly for near three months.

It was our intention, in purchasing the Press and materials, to provide for printing a paper of nearly two columns more capacity than this. But from some miscalculation at the Type Foundry, we are compelled, by the size of the Press and other parts of the machinery, to cut it down to the present dimensions, which is still an addition about equal to *four columns* of the paper as it was issued before the fire. This will enable us to give our readers more News, to use a larger type, and to give full place to our advertising friends, without encroaching too much on the other departments of the paper. All this we propose to do without any increase of the price of subscription. For remuneration for the additional cost and labor, both in the first instance and constantly hereafter, we rely only on an increase of subscribers and advertisers. The price of subscription is very low for this part of the country, and it can only be sustained by a large list of paying subscribers. This will be made apparent when we remark, that it is more profitable to print 2000 papers at 82 a year, than 1000 at $3. The respectable list of subscribers to the Observer for ten years past, and their general punctuality, have induced us to put down the price to a sum corresponding to the prices of produce and labor in other professions;—and they have now tempted us to try this additional experiment of enlarging the paper. It remains with the public to justify or to disappoint our hopes of success in all these experiments, by which our readers are *certainly* gainers, and we *hope* to be so likewise.

Should our Whig friends feel disposed to second our views and wishes, we hope they will make an effort to increase our list of *paying* subscribers. This we think may be easily done. The Observer is the largest and the cheapest paper in the State. We have much reason to feel that the Whigs regard it as a useful organ of the party. Whilst, therefore, an addition of a few hundreds to our list will reward our efforts to improve the Press, it may at the same time be of service to the great cause in which we are laboring, and which is none the less dear to us because a temporary cloud rests over its prospects.

There is much space in our columns at present for Advertisements, and we shall be glad to receive from our old friends or others, their accustomed favors in that line. We are satisfied that our merchants are not sufficiently alive to the importance of this matter. Every thing connected with the business or trade of a commercial town should be made public; for every advertisement interests *somebody*, and brings some one into the town or into the store or shop of the advertiser. They understand these things well in New York. There we learned the astounding fact, that a single house pays $700 a year for the privilege of inserting a single advertisement, not more than two or three squares long, every day in the most conspicuous place in one of the New York papers! Of course no business here will justify such an outlay, but the system is a useful and a profitable one. If it is worth while to advertise at all, which we think cannot be doubted, it is surely more profitable to advertise in papers of the greatest circulation. The insertion of an advertisement in the Observer ought to be worth twice as much to the advertiser, as its insertion in a paper with only a third or half its circulation. It has a circulation probably twice as great as the *average* of all the papers in the State, and nearly, if not quite, as great as that of any one of them.

The reader will observe some irregularities in the width of the columns of this paper. This was unavoidable for the present week. For after much of the Type was prepared, it was discovered that the columns were projected for a larger *form* than the Press would permit or the *chases* receive. Hence the change in the width of some of them. Next week we hope to have all things properly arranged.

There has necessarily been less attention paid to the Editorial department, selections, &c., in consequence of the difficulties attending the working of new machinery.

The handsome Type on which this paper is printed is from the old established Foundry of Mr. John T. White, New York.

FIRE INSURANCE.—We have pleasure in presenting in this paper the advertisements of four Agencies for highly respectable Insurance Companies, besides which there is one other in town—viz: An Agency of the Contributionship Company of New York, held by John Huske, Esq., These will furnish every facility to our own citizens, and those in the adjoining Counties and Towns, to protect themselves from the overwhelming losses which will sometimes occur, even with the most careful. Very wealthy persons, who can afford to lose a portion of their property, may without impropriety be their own insurers; but no man who has property at risk, the loss of which would inconvenience or ruin him, should be without insurance against those casualties which are often unavoidable. In what a prostrate condition would many in this Town have been, but for the partial insurance on the large amount of property destroyed by the late Fire!

MILITARY.—At an election held by the Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, at the Court House in this town, on the 30th ult., Major Elijah Fuller was elected Lieutenant Colonel, (in place of Lieut. Col. Shaw, resigned.) by a majority of 4 votes over Major Lutterloh.

The "Fayetteville Riflemen" have resolved to offer their services to the President, and the Governor of the State, in case of war with Mexico.

NEW COTTON is going into market at New Orleans in considerable quantities. Two boats arrived in one day, having, together, 957 bales of the new crop.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.—We entirely agree with the Hillsborough Recorder, in the following remarks, deprecating the denunciation, by any Whig, of the Hon. Jas. Graham, the successful competitor of Mr. Clingman, for Congress. None can exceed us in respect for Mr. Clingman, and in admiration of his course before he went to Congress, and whilst there. We desired his re-election, being well assured that he would do honor to himself and to the State in public life. But he has been defeated, not by a Locofoco, but by a good Whig, who has done manful service in the cause. Let us cherish that Whig, as he deserves to be cherished, and not by abuse and denunciation give him cause to feel that his friends have been ungrateful or unkind. The Recorder says,—

"*The Hon. James Graham.*—We are sorry to see the course pursued by the Asheville Messenger, and other Whig papers in the State, in relation to the election of this gentleman to the Congress of the United States. Their preferences for the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman may have been well founded;—his ability and zeal in the Whig cause have endeared him to the Whig party throughout the Union;—but nevertheless, he has been beaten by a Whig,—one who had for years represented that section of the State in Congress, and during the whole time maintained a character for strict integrity and devotion to his principles; and instead of indulging these feelings of personal preference now that the election is over, they should all be buried, and a feeling of brotherly love should take the place of it."

Life of Clay.—We take pleasure in announcing to the public, that the work entitled "The Life and Times of Henry Clay;" by Calvin Colton, author of Junius Tracts, is now in press and will be issued about the 1st of November.

Subscriptions for this valuable work will be received at the Observer Office.

THE METEOR.—The Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle, who was in Bladen county at the time of the late Meteoric explosion, speaks of it as "a sudden and terrific explosion, as of a heavy, quick clap of thunder, or the near discharge of a large piece of ordnance, followed by a rumbling sound, of nearly a minute's duration. It aroused the whole household, some of whom distinctly perceived the jar of furniture &c. Looking out, we found the sky to be clear, and the atmosphere profoundly calm. The conclusion in our mind at once was that a meteor had exploded not very far distant, and this proved to be correct, as we subsequently ascertained from different persons who happened to be out at the time at various places a few miles distant. The meteor first appeared in the North East, and passing over towards the South West, seemed to fall down near the line of Bladen and Columbus county, and there the explosion occurred. The light emitted by it was about like that of the moon when three or four days old."

To the Editor of the Observer.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE, N. C., August 30, 1845.

Dear Sir: It has been my wish for some time to publish an account of an operation in Surgery performed on my brother, by Dr. J. A. Chalmers—thinking perhaps it may prove both interesting and useful to the public. The operation was that of Paracentesis Thoracis. My brother, Ronald McDonald, aged 19 years, was attacked with bilious pleurisy, which terminated in empyema, or a collection of pusulent matter within the thorax or chest: there was considerable swelling of the affected side; an evident displacement of the heart towards the side free from swelling; he was daily expectorating large quantities of matter, and became very much reduced and debilitated. The Doctor being sent for, proposed the operation, as the only means of permanent relief. It was performed on the left side, between the 5th and 6th ribs, and discharged at the time about one pint of matter. A tent was then introduced into the opening, and withdrawn three times a day to give vent to the matter. This plan was pursued for 5 months, or from the 1st of August to the 28th December, and I am certain, that during that time, there could not have been less than from 20 to 25 gallons of matter discharged. On the morning of the 28th December, I was much gratified, on withdrawing the tent, to see a few drops of blood follow, instead of pus. After this time my brother began to improve, and he now enjoys as good health as he did before the operation was performed.

I have thus given you a brief and true account of my brother's situation, with the hope that you will take some notice of it in your paper. I think it due to Dr. Chalmers that it should be made public;—moreover, this is the second time that the Doctor has succeeded in this operation, and I think it due to the public that it should be made known. I understand it is an operation that is very seldom performed, and when performed, very rarely succeeds.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER M. McDONALD.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

We learn from the government paper which was issued yesterday, "that information has been received at the War Department from Gen. Taylor, as late as the 20th of last month. He was then taking efficient measures to render his position entirely secure from any attack. Indeed, there were at that time no serious apprehensions on that account. The information he possessed induced him to believe *that the Mexicans did not think of assailing him, or even of crossing the Rio Grande, at least for some time time to come.* The accounts from the west side of the Rio Grande furnish no news of any importance, and there were no regular troops on that river except at Matamoras, *and no preparations then going forward, for crossing to the east bank.*"

The foregoing information is authentic, of course, and is the latest from the Texan frontier. Yet, notwithstanding this, *the same paper*, in an article immediately preceding the above, where a figure of speech is wanted to defend the Administration in its proceedings against Mexico, states as facts, that "Mexico seems determined to renew her attack upon Texas. She has threatened to declare war upon us, *and is marching several thousand troops to the frontier, to cross the Rio Grande*, and thus claim possession, as a foundation for the exorbitant pretensions she may urge when the boundaries of the two countries are to be adjusted. Must we quietly fold our arms and see her troops invade the very land that we claim, and lay waste the very people whom we have invited to join us! Is such a course consistent with our honor or our rights."

We suppose the official paper will say of these conflicting statements, as it recently did of two contradictory statements on another subject, that "neither of them is true!"—*National Intelligencer.*

New-Orleans, Aug. 30.—8. A. M.

LATEST FROM CORPUS CHRISTI—NO FIGHTING YET.

By the arrival early this morning of the fast sailing steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, from Aransas Bay, we have intelligence from Corpus Christi up to Wednesday evening last. One of the editors of the Picayune came passenger in the Alabama, and brings the latest news.

The most important intelligence, perhaps, is the non-confirmation of the many late exciting reports relative to the movements of the Mexican army, and the probability of an engagement between the forces under Gen. Taylor and the Mexicans. So far, there is no prospect of a fight. Gen. Taylor, himself, does not anticipate such an event.

Gen. Arista is at Matamoras with about 2000 men entrenching himself, and knows of General Taylor's position. It is believed that if Arista had marched at once upon Gen. Taylor when the latter landed, he might easily have overcome him, and so on with other detachments as they continued to arrive; but it is now too late. Our army at Corpus Christi at this time numbers some 2000 strong, and is in condition to resist four or five times that number of Mexicans.

On Monday the 25th, we had news of the arrival of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, under Col. Twiggs, within four miles of Gen. Taylor's encampment, which they were to have joined last Thursday. They were very fortunate in their long march with their horses—not having lost any. There were, however, two or three desertions. They heard and saw nothing of Mexicans on their route.

NEW YORK, September 4.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

By the steamer Caledonia, which arrived at Boston Wednesday morning we have advices from Liverpool, to the 19th of July.

The prospect of a good harvest had improved, and the stock of corn on hand from last year's crop is much greater than was supposed a month ago.

The amount of specie in the Bank of England is no less than £16,000,000, an unusually large quantity. On this account the Bank refuses to purchase the Chinese instalment of $2,000,000, in silver, and it will be publicly sold.

Mr. McLane has delivered his credentials to the Queen, and Mr. Everett his letters of recal. The American ambassador was anxious to enter upon the object of his mission instanter, but as Lord Aberdeen had arranged to accompany the Queen to Germany, the commencement of negotiations was postponed.

The probability of a war between the United States and Mexico had caused a decline of nearly 2 per cent in Mexican bonds.

The stocks of British goods on hand, generally are stated to be light.

Parliament was prorogued on the 9th of August, by the Queen in person. During its session it sanctioned the construction of 2000 miles of new railways in England and Scotland, and 560 in Ireland. The capital authorized to be raised in shares, for this purpose amounts to £31,680,000, exclusive of £6,800,000 required for the Irish lines, making in all £38,480,000.

Sir Robert Peel gave assurance that he contemplated a change in the principle of the existing corn laws.

Wilmer's News Letter says;—"Ministers have acted with great vigor and promptitude in Ireland by dismissing Mr. Watson from the deputy lieutenancy of a county for attending an Orange meeting and publicly recommending the re-establishment of a society under the ban of the law. They seemed determined to administer even-handed justice to Orangemen and Repealers. The great Orange meeting was a failure, and the Repeal agitation is falling away in interest and revenue. 10,000 persons were present.

The Queen's Visit to Germany.—Her Majesty has at length set out upon her long projected visit to the continent, after having dismissed the peers and the representatives of the people from their arduous labors during a protracted session to the enjoyment of a welcome recess.

The New American Minister.—Hon. Louis McLane, not having been able to command a suitable residence, has been staying at Thomas's Hotel, where he still remains. On the 5th ult. he was presented to the Foreign Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen; and on the 8th he attended at Buckingham Palace, where he delivered his credentials to her Majesty, and was most graciously, and even kindly received. Mr. McLane was present in his place in the House of Lords, amongst the *corps diplomatique*, on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen. The retiring Minister, Mr. Everett, has been extremely popular since he first arrived, and he leaves with the regret and the esteem of all the parties who have had occasion to come in personal contact with him. The new Minister, says the European Times, has this great advantage over most of his predecessors—that he has filled the same high office at the British court before, and is personally and familiarly known to all the leading members not only of the Government, but of the Opposition. Indeed, since his appearance in London, he has been waited upon and received the congratulations of many distinguished members of the aristocracy, who knew him in a similar capacity some twelve or fourteen years ago. This kindly feeling towards the new Minister has found expression in complimentary notices of his arrival in most of the daily and weekly papers. The representative of the American Government enters, therefore, upon the discharge of his onerous duties under circumstances, in a personal point of view, the most favorable that can be conceived. That he will acquit himself to the satisfaction of his countrymen we fervently hope and believe.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 8.

In the early part of the week the market was dull and heavy, but the experience of fine weather during the last two days has induced a renewal of confidence, and more active demand, the extreme prices of Friday last having been to-day readily obtained for all descriptions of Cotton. The sales amount to 36,960 bales, of which 7,700 American and 700 Pernams have been taken on speculation, and 3,200 American and 500 Pernams for export. The committee's quotations to-day for fair cotton remain as last week, viz—Bowed 4⅜. Mobile 4⅜1, and Orleans 4⅜1 per lb.

Aug. 15—Has been in fair demand throughout the past week, and American descriptions are partially ⅛d per lb, dearer than on Friday last; in other kinds no change can be noticed. The sales of the week 41,900 bales,—8,400 American have been taken on speculation, and 2300 do for export. The committee's quotations to-day for fair cotton are as follows, viz: Bowed 4⅜1, Mobile 4⅜1 and Orleans 5d per lb.

Aug. 18.—Since Friday there has been only a moderate business done, but the tone of the maket is firm, and prices are steady. On Saturday the sales amounted to 6000, and to-day to 4000 bales. Of the business done to-day, 300 were Pernams, (500 for export,) 6¾1 to 6⅞1; 150 Egyptian 6¾1 to 6⅞1, 200 Surat, 5⅜1 to 5⅝1.

The Turpentine Crop.—A gentleman, himself a Turpentine maker, and well acquainted with the Turpentine region of North Carolina, told us on yesterday that the crop of this year would fall considerably short, as compared with last year's.—He says that he thinks there will be a falling off of some 20 to 25 per cent. The same cause which operates to produce a short corn crop, to wit, the extreme dryness of the summer, he alledges is the reason why the amount of Turpentine made during the present season will be so much less than that made last year. He says that the very same seasons which will produce an abundant grain crop are necessary to the advantageous cultivation of the Pine; that the tree does not *bleed* near so freely in extremely dry hot weather as when there are what the farmer calls good seasons; that is sunshine and showers interspersed.—*Wilmington Journal.*

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 22.

Numbers of wagons pass through this place daily on their way from South-Carolina to Tennessee to procure corn, as the crop of that article in a large portion of South Carolina is entirely destroyed.—An idea may be had of the destitution of the people when it is known that these wagons are sent from a hundred and fifty to two hundred miles for corn! Great numbers of poor people are leaving the State and going to Tennessee. A hundred and fifty persons, consisting entirely of poor families, passed through this place one day last week.—*Messenger.*

Cotton.—Our planters have commenced picking out Cotton—one bale, the first this season was offered in our market on Friday last, and brought $7 62 1-2 per cwt. From all quarters accounts reach us of serious injury to the crops, by the army worm, the rust, and the lice. Many are now beginning to cry "short crop," but we are still inclined to the opinion that the general supply will be adequate to meet the demand, although in particular sections there may be a great deficiency. We were informed, a few days ago, that throughout an extensive neighborhood in the adjoining district of Marlborough, the lice are doing incalculable injury to the Cotton—in fact, all that will be made, had already matured. In this district much injury has been already effected by the same voracious enemy, and the prospects are becoming worse and worse.

The Corn crop is fully as short, if not more so than we have heretofore represented it. Provisions of all kinds will be scarce and dear, and taking it all and all, the future is clouded with a gloom which it will require all our energies to remove, that we may be once more gladdened with the sunshine of prosperity.

Cheraw Gazette.

Famine in South Carolina.—The cry of famine in any part of the United States is seldom heard, except prospectively in the partisan newspapers, and by partisan orators, but the want of the real necessaries of life by any large class of people, such as is now felt in a portion of South Carolina, is a thing, we imagine, altogether unprecedented in the Union. A letter in the Charleston Mercury speaks of the distress and consequent excitement experienced by the farmers of Spartansburg, in consequence of the failure of their corps, and the excessive price of provisions, which prevent the poor from purchasing; and it was apprehended would cause them to resort to force to satisfy their wants. This is a case which calls for the exercise of benevolence, and from the abundance which has blessed other quarters of the country, there should be enough spared to satisfy the necessities of our starving brethern in the South.

The Cotton Crop.—We have cherished the hope for some time past, says the Macon Messenger, of the 21st inst., that a change of the season might materially benefit the prospect of the Cotton crop. But the drought has now so long prevailed, that very little benefit could be derived from a change of the season. It is only in very limited sections of the State, that the crop can be middling, or an average one—in other parts it must be a very short one.

GREENSBOROUGH, Ala. Aug. 30.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.—A gentleman who has recently travelled from Wetumpka to this place, assures us that the prospects for cotton are exceedingly gloomy; except in portions of Perry, he did not see a cotton field that promised over half a crop. We have also conversed during the present week with a gentleman recently from Choctaw County, Miss., who states that not more than half a crop can be made in the section of country through which he travelled. Except in the best black lands, where the yield will be very fair, we hear of no neighborhood where the crop is considered good.

New Cotton.—Seventy-nine bales of the new crop have been received in Augusta, from the plantation of Col. T. Clanton, in Columbia county, Georgia.

The Great Britain.—The New York Mirror says:—"It is supposed by many that she will not return—that she is too large for the purpose, and certainly, if the owners have to depend upon the receipts of her exhibition to defray expenses, we should think the enterprise doubtful—extremely so."

Preserves.—The ladies are all in "pecks of troubles" for want of something to make preserves of. This dry season, like the previous question in Congress, has "cut off every thing" in the line of nice table luxuries, to the great and manifest discomfiture of the good housekeepers of this region. In this strait, we heard a lady throw out a suggestion for the reflection of the sisterhood, to wit, that they *preserve their temper.* Decidedly the best dessert that could be invented—good three times a day, and all along between meals. *Nota Bene*—Don't make a mistake in the process, and *pickle* your temper instead of preserving it.

Greensborough Patriot.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ayres, Mr. JOHN PLUMMER to Miss SUSAN JONES, all of said county.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Rector St. Mary's School, Mr. HENRY MORDECAI to Miss MARTHA ANN HINTON, daughter of the late James Hinton, Esq.

In Cabarrus county, on the 28th ult., by Martin Widenhouse, Esq., Mr. NOAH A. MOSES of Anson county, to Miss ROENA MOTLY, daughter of Robert Motly of Cabarrus county.

In Sampson County, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Miles P. Owen, Mr. ALFRED CHESTNUTT to Miss MARY JANE CAMPBELL, daughter of N. Campbell, Esq.,—all of Sampson.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 24th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY WOOTEN wife of Mr. Thomas Wooten, in the 63d year of her age.

At his residence in Wayne county, on the evening of the 7th ult., of Bilious Congestive Typhoid Fever, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. ALLEN WHITFIELD.

At Darlington C. H., S. C., on the 28th ult., EDWARD UNTHANK, son of Wm. H. and H. E. Wingate, aged 6 years.

At Mocksville, on the 30th ult. JOHN CLEMENT, Esqr., Clerk of the County Court of Davie, and formerly a member of the State Legislature. Mr. C. was struck down by the hand of death whilst in the discharge of his official duties. The Bar immediately assembled, and adopted resolutions of repect for his memory.

At his residence, near Washington, Beaufort county, Mr. JEREMIAH CHERRY, aged 79

"The death of Mr. Cherry was attended with a singular and painful event—the death of his aged neighbor, Mr. Nathan Brown. Mr. B. had been in feeble health for a long time, and on the morning of Mr. C.'s death, he went over to take a last look at his old friend and neighbor, and while gazing at his lifeless corpse fell down dead."

North State Whig.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 10.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Molasses,	35 a 37½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	5¾ a 6	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Wheat, n'w,	75 a 80
Feathers,	25 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42

At New York, 2500 bushels N. C. Wheat were held at $1 a bushel—98 cents offered—a large advance. Cotton market active, at ⅛ cent improvement. Corn 55 to 58. Flour 4 62 to 4 75.

At New Orleans, 5,733 bales new cotton have been received. Sales at 7¼ to 9½.

At Charleston, 180 bales new cotton received during the last week, and sold at 7¼ to 8. Corn 55 to 58.

The total of the last cotton crop will now soon be reported, as the cotton year ends with the 31st August. Up to the latest dates, the receipts in all the ports were 2,410,875 bales, against 2,040,670 last year. The prospect of the new crop is undoubtedly better as to price, and worse as to quantity, than the last.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at September Term, 1845, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Doyle O'Hanlon, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. M. O'HANLON, Adm'x.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON MONDAY the 29th inst., at the late residence of the deceased, I shall expose to sale all the Perishable Property belonging to said Estate, including sundry articles of

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

And on TUESDAY the 30th, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M.,

The Steamboats Wm. B. Meares and Cotton Plant, and Lighters Curtis, Seawell, Odd Fellow, Ready Money, and John Alston,

With their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

M. M. O'HANLON, Adm'x.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75ts

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

LOST.

A CHECK drawn by Dr. Webb of Hillsborough, on the Branch of Cape Fear Bank of Raleigh, for the sum of One Hundred Dollars, at well as I can recollect, dated about the first of August. Do not recollect to whom it was made payable, was endorsed to me by a firm in Baltimore. All persons are warned against trading for said check. I will give a liberal reward to any one returning said check to me.

M. MURCHISON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75-1w

HANDSOMER THAN THE LAST.

New Fall and Winter Fancy

DRY GOODS.

D. C. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving a new selection of Fall and Winter Goods of the latest and newest styles; consisting of black, and fancy colored Rep Cashmeres, Chusaw, Ombi's de Laines, Cashmere de Laines, Crape de Laines, Plaid de Laines, plain colored and Mouslin de Laines, and other worsted goods for Ladies' Dresses. French, English, and American Prints, (new style.) Blue, black, green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy colored Cassimères; ditto Silk Velvet Vestings; plaid and striped ditto; Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans; linen Sheeting; bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Diapers; Towels; Drills and Stripes; Neck Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Pocket do; linen Tapes; spool, skein, and Flax Thread; Kid Gloves; silk and worsted Mitts and Gloves; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Caps; Blankets and Overcoats, and a variety of other Goods not mentioned.

Also, a full assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, silk and worsted Shawls and Cravats, &c.

—ALSO—

A few boxes prime CHEESE.
5 M. Principe Cigars, (choice brands.)
4 boxes Myers' best Aromatic Chewing Tobacco.

And daily expected, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, 4th proof French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Champagne Wine, "Crown Brand." Call soon and see, as these goods will be sold low.

Sept. 6, 1845. 75-6w

ARE YOU INSURED!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $200,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Newbernian, and Salisbury Watchman, will publish one month, and forward accounts to this Office.

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phaten,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ The undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Person Street, now occupied by Geo. W. Carver. Apply to

E. W. WILLKINGS.

September 10, 1845. 75-2w

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Mildmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.

HANDSOMER THAN THE LAST.

New Fall and Winter Fancy

DRY GOODS.

D. C. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving a new selection of Fall and Winter Goods of the latest and newest styles; consisting of black, and fancy colored Rep Cashmeres, Chusaw, Ombi's de Laines, Cashmere de Laines, Crape de Laines, Plaid de Laines, plain colored and Mouslin de Laines, and other worsted goods for Ladies' Dresses. French, English, and American Prints, (new style.) Blue, black, green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy colored Cassimères; ditto Silk Velvet Vestings; plaid and striped ditto; Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans; linen Sheeting; bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Diapers; Towels; Drills and Stripes; Neck Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Pocket do; linen Tapes; spool, skein, and Flax Thread; Kid Gloves; silk and worsted Mitts and Gloves; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Caps; Blankets and Overcoats, and a variety of other Goods not mentioned.

Also, a full assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, silk and worsted Shawls and Cravats, &c.

—ALSO—

A few boxes prime CHEESE.
5 M. Principe Cigars, (choice brands.)
4 boxes Myers' best Aromatic Chewing Tobacco.

And daily expected, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, 4th proof French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Champagne Wine, "Crown Brand." Call soon and see, as these goods will be sold low.

Sept. 6, 1845. 75-6w

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, wishes employment as a TEACHER, in some pious Presbyterian family. However, she would not refuse to become an Assistant in some good School, or to take a small School in some good neighborhood.

For information, apply to Rev. John R. McIntosh, Principal of Floral College, at Gillespolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

September 8, 1845. 75-3w

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE LECTURE TERM for 1845-6 will commence on THURSDAY, October 2d, and continue sixteen weeks.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic—by ELI IVES, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery—by JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D.

Obstetrics—by TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology—by CHARLES HOOKER, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—by HENRY BRONSON, M. D.

Lecture Fees $68 50; Contingent Bill $2 50; Matriculation Fee $5 00; Graduation Fee $15 00.

CHAS. HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, July 25, 1845. 75-2wpd

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 38 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 20, 1845.

CAPITALS:

$30,000, $12,000, $8,000, &c.

75 NUMBERS—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

MOST SPLENDID!

$75,000!!! $25,000!! $15,000!

GRAND

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 27th of September, 1845.

78 NUMBER LOTTERY—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Mammoth Scheme:

1 Grand Capital of			$75,000!
1 Splendid Prize of			25,000!
1	ditto	ditto	15,000!
1	ditto	ditto	10,000!
1 Prize of $9,000		5 Prizes of $2,500	
1 ditto	8,000	10 ditto	2,000
1 ditto	7,000	20 ditto	1,750
1 ditto	6,000	20 ditto	1,500
1 ditto	5,000	50 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	4,000	170 ditto	500
1 ditto	2,847		

Besides Prizes of $400, $250, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Half $10—Quarter $5—Eighth $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	32 50

50,000!!!

THE S

Mexico & Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.
MEXICO.

The schooner Joaquina, Capt. Gomez, arrived yesterday morning from Tampico, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 12th ult. Capt. G. reports that it was generally believed at Tampico that Gen. Herrera, the present Executive, had been elected President. It was moreover currently rumored, that there were 1500 Mexican troops on their march from the interior to join Paredes, and that these with the 2000 already under the command of that General, would constitute an effective force of 3500 men, with which he contemplated a descent upon Galveston by the Northern route, while General Arista was to attack Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi. We give this statement as we received it, having strong doubts of there being any thing more than the usual vain glorious bluster of the Mexicans.

In the Diario of the 12th are two proclamations of Gen. Arista, one addressed to the people of the departments of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, calling them to arms; the other, to the troops under his command to excite their martial ardor. The last is so curious that we shall publish it entire:

"Comrades! The Supreme Government has sent me by express the news that the United States, in pursuance of their ambitious views, having taken possession of the Department of Texas, he had demanded a declaration of war from the Congress against that unjust nation.

"The time is come to fight. We must prepare with the ardor inspired by duty and patriotism, when an attack is made upon the soil, the honor, and the pride of the nation.

"I am sure, comrades, that these presumptuous Americans will be greatly disappointed when they find that our soldiers are not so contemptible as they thought, and that they cannot conquer them.

"I address you under the influence of a lively enthusiasm. All fanciful doubt is vanished; the question is decided; and we are about to commence the most righteous war that we ever waged. Laurels await us! To arms! It is the only means of avenging our honor, insulted by a nation that boasts of its liberality and civilization.

"Arms are the only arguments to use against banditti and men without good faith. Let us hope for that justice which is invoked by all society and the decision of the civilized world.

"Our lot will be envied by the rest of the army—we are nearest the theatre of war—we are the first to avenge the outrages of our country, and to ravish from the usurpers the object of their rapine.

"Large bodies of troops are on their march—they will soon be here to share our dangers and repulse the enemy.

"The veterans of the North have given proofs of their valor and constancy—they are accustomed to conquer this presumptuous race. I know your worth, and how dearly you love to serve your country. It is for this that I am pleased to command you and to lead you to the combat, in which your comrade and best friend will be proud to follow your example.

MARIANO ARISTA."

We have not a word by this arrival as to the action of Congress upon the propositions submitted to it on the 21st of July, in regard to the fifteen million loan. It is conjectured by some that the dilatoriness of Congress to accede to all the war demands of the Administration, led to the resignation of the Ministers.

The reiterated demands of Mexico upon Yucatan for troops, have received one uniform response—that if Mexico chose to engage in a war with the United States, she must bear the brunt of it; that Yucatan, as a Department, would not contribute any quota of troops; but that if any of her citizens chose to volunteer, they were at liberty to do so.

Taking all the above news into consideration, war does not appear to be so imminent as it looked some weeks since; but the internal affairs of Mexico, judging by the glimpse at them which one paper affords, are in a most interesting and critical condition. We look for news from that country with unwonted anxiety.

MOBILE, Sept. 3.
LATE FROM ARANSAS BAY.

The steamboat Creole, Capt. Heirn, arrived here this morning, in 62 hours from Aransas Bay—whither she transported the troops lately stationed at Pensacola. She left Aransas on Sunday evening the 31st ult.

From the officers of the Creole and passengers who left Gen. Taylor's camp on Saturday evening last, we learn that up to the time of their departure nothing had been seen of the Mexican army, nor were any of its movements known. Several Mexican traders had arrived at Kenny's Ranche, near Corpus Christi, who brought various rumors, to the effect that Arista had entirely recovered from his late illness, and had taken up his line of march, with a considerable force, to attack Gen. Taylor. Other reports, again, represent Arista as still being at Matamoras, collecting his men together.

Good health prevails in Gen. Taylor's camp, and the soldiers are represented as being in a high state of discipline, and eager for an engagement with the Mexicans.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

In confirmation of what we have heretofore published of the information which has most recently come to hand from Mexico, we learn from extracts of letters (unquestionably from officers of the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico) that the U. S. ship Saratoga exchanged salutes with the batteries at Vera Cruz, and had been tendered by the Captain-General the civilities of the port. In confirmation of which the following letter from the U. S. Consul at that port is published:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 16, 1845.

SIR: Considering the present state of affairs between this Republic and that of our own country, I deemed it prudent to call myself on the Captain-General before presenting Lieut. Hunter.

I am happy to say that this gentleman was received with more than ordinary civility, and the tender of gun for gun offered, with repeated assurances that it would be done with no common pleasure; at the same time tendering to yourself every offer of hospitality the city can afford.

The time for the salute at 8 A. M. to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, &c.

F. M. DIMOND.

COM. T. SUBDRICK,
U. S. ship Saratoga off Green Island.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.
MEXICO.

Through the polite attention of a commercial house of this city we have received the Diario del Gobierno (the Government paper) of the 11th ult. It contains the official announcement of the election of General Herrera as President of the Republic of Mexico. There are twenty-five departments in Mexico, of which the successful candidate must receive the votes of thirteen—being an absolute majority of the whole. It appears that although full returns had not been received, it was ascertained that Herrera had already obtained the suffrages of thirteen departments, and was consequently duly elected President. He will take the oath of office and be inaugurated on the 26th September.

The resignation of the various Ministers, of which we made mention yesterday, was purely the consequence of an understanding with the President *ad interim* when they accepted office under him on the 6th December last. The Diario del Gobierno publishes Cuevas' letter of resignation, in which that functionary refers to the agreement alluded to, and declares that he and his *confreres* of the cabinet are only acting in conformity to the terms stipulated at the period of the organization of the new Government.

The only reference made to Texas in this communication is the following: "You are about to commence a new administration, with the certainty that the Republic is anxious for internal tranquility, loves and respects the constitutional authorities, and is resolved to make every sacrifice required by the war which it is necessary to undertake, in consequence of the iniquitous usurpation of the department of Texas."

Bee.

A gentleman arrived here from Washington, states that recent advices from Vera Cruz mention that the churches in that place have been dismantled, and that the inhabitants have sent their valuables into the interior, mostly to Mexico. Many of the roofs of the houses have been sanded to the depth of two or three feet, to save them from the effects of a bombardment of the city by the Americans, which was confidently expected. The steamers *Montezuma* and *Guadaloupe* had been sent up the river and securely anchored, to prevent their capture.—*Charleston Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.
LATER FROM MEXICO—SOME RUMORS AND SOME NEWS.

Letters were received in town yesterday from Pensacola which announced the arrival there, on the 31st ult. of the sloop of war Saratoga, Capt. Shubrick, from Vera Cruz, from which port she had been some time expected. We received nothing by the Saratoga, but were assured that a letter from an officer on board stated explicitly that prior to the departure of the ship from Vera Cruz, advices had been received there from the capital, that Congress had authorized the President of Mexico to declare war against the United States, and that Gen. Herrera had in consequence ordered 15,000 men to the Rio Grande (who had already taken up their line of march for their destination) and issued orders for raising a much larger force. Such was the morning's rumors.

At a later hour in the day we were indebted to the courtesy of the editors of the Tropic for a slip containing a letter from their Pensacola correspondent. A postscript to the letter confirms the arrival of the Saratoga, after a passage of thirteen days. It also confirms the election of Gen. Herrera, as reported here by Capt. Gomez, from Tampico. It further states that Mexico does not intend to declare war against this country, but will exert her utmost efforts to reconquer Texas. This is the course of policy so strenuously urged by El Siglo Diez y Nueve, when the late ministry brought forward, in July, their war measures. The Siglo has all along been an earnest advocate of the election of Gen. Herrera. The Tropic's correspondent assigns to Gen. Almonte a place in the next ministry, with the portfolio either of Finance or War—the first most probably."

The Tropic's correspondent writes that Com. Conner has no intention of leaving Pensacola with his fleet until he hears of a declaration of war or an act of hostility by Mexico. He will then sail with his whole squadron for San Juan d'Ulloa. Till then he will keep one or two vessels on the Texan and Mexican coast, to maintain his communications with Gen. Taylor.

We regret to hear that the Saratoga had some sickness on board upon her arrival. The Lawrence, whose place the Porpoise has gone to supply, was continually looked for at Pensacola.—*Picayune.*

Correspondence of the Mobile Herald & Tribune.

U. S. NAVY YARD,
Pensacola, Sept. 3, 1845.

The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga arrived here on the 31st ult. from Vera Cruz. The Saratoga bears news decidedly of a more warlike complexion than any yet received. Although she does not inform us of a positive declaration, yet the news is tantamount to it.

The Saratoga remained at Vera Cruz some three or four days, during which time her officers made frequent visits on shore, and saw the active preparations that were being made by the Mexicans for the approaching conflict. The Fort at Vera Cruz is amply provided with all the implements of war, in addition to all other necessary accommodations for the reception of her enemies. The Mexican officers expressed no little regret that the friendly feeling heretofore existing between the two countries was so shortly to be ended. The Mexican troops, about 10,000 in number, were on their "winding way" towards Texas—and if our troops dispute their entrance, they must abide the consequences. Texas, they say, must and will be subjugated, regardless of all the forces of the United States.

Gen. Herrera, has been elected President—a new Cabinet has been organized, with General Almonte, late Minister to the United States, as I understand, at its head. Congress has adjourned without making a formal declaration of war against this country. Resolutions, however, were adopted, to borrow fifteen millions of dollars for the purpose of carrying on the war for the re-conquest of Texas. It is also among the "on dits" that a large number of troops from the interior are marching to the banks of the Rio Grande—the old story.

Our squadron, with the exception of the sloop John Adams, brigs Lawrence and Porpoise, still ride at anchor in our waters—and "matters and things in general" have become wrapt in such profound mystery of late, that we cannot prognosticate with any sort of certainty anything about their movements. I presume, however, they will remain here until ordered to sea by the Secretary of the Navy.

The French brig Griffin will sail to-day—the inclemency of the weather having prevented her doing so on Monday, as was anticipated.

Com. Connor still remains on board the leaking frigate, which is no nearer being repaired than when I last wrote you, and I fear she will be a total loss to the Government, unless there is a dry dock constructed at the place, the cost of which would not exceed one-third the loss of the frigate, should she go down—which is at present very probable.

It is not known which ship the Commodore will transfer his flag to; but I think it highly probable he will go on board the Falmouth.

I have just received a letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig Lawrence, off Corpus Christi, dated 27th August, in which he says: "The troops are preparing to fix themselves permanently here—but for a fight there is no chance. The Mexicans have about five hundred men at Matamora, sixty miles from here—a ragged, hungry and dirty set of poor devils, with no pay. They would play the deuce at a fight"!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.
LATER FROM TEXAS.

We learn from a gentleman who left Corpus Christi on the 29th and Aransas Bay on the 31st ult., that Gen. Taylor and his army were still at Corpus Christi awaiting further orders. Colonel Twiggs, in command of the regiment of Dragoons, arrived on the 26th ult., in fine health and spirits. Three companies of Mexican traders arrived at Corpus Christi about the 26th ult. and had purchased largely of goods. They reported that a regiment of Mexican troops had started from Tampico, about six weeks ago, for Matamoros, about 700 in number, 400 of whom had deserted or died for want of food and water. They were also deserting from every post throughout Mexico. General Paredes was at Monterey with from 800 to 1400 men, and found it impossible to keep his men from deserting.—*Bee.*

Advices from Yucatan to the 9th August have been received by an arrival at New York. The prospect of a war between the United States and Mexico engrossed public attention, and it is worthy of note that our fellow-citizens in that part of Mexico are treated with marked respect. The correspondent of the New York Sun writes:

"The declaration of war will be the signal for a declaration of independence here, and, with the adjoining State of Chiapas, the liberals of Tabasco, and the presence of one small United States sloop of war, the Yucatanese will set on foot a counter-wave in favor of free government that will sweep all before it, until it unites in fraternal embrace with the great northern wave now sweeping over the plains of California and Santa Fe."

More Recruits.—By reference to the report (in another column) of Col. Jas. H. Dakin, commanding the regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, addressed to Lieut. Col. L. E. Forestall, it will be seen that the former announces, agreeably to Brigade Order No. 9, dated the 21st ult., that his regiment has recently recruited, and now consists of ten companies and six hundred men, ready to be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve in Texas or elsewhere. This is almost unequalled despatch, and speaks well, not only of our gallant citizens, but also of Col. Dakin and his efficient officers.—*N. O. paper.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: I beg, through your paper, to call attention to the following gratifying annunciation in the Executive organ of the 9th. It is fortunate that we have about the person of our Chief Magistrate a writer capable of giving such a lofty idea of the valor and security of our Generals and their troops. He assures us that—

"Gen. Taylor conceives himself to be strong enough to withstand any attack which the Mexicans at Matamoras may *affect* to make upon him."

Let us, then, Messrs. Editors, give to the winds all our fears of any *affected* attack: no affected attack can hurt us, for we can meet it with an affected repulse. Meantime, however, being a patriot and a hero of the sort that figure so largely in the *Union*, I beg to inquire of its Editors whether they mean to intimate that Gen. Taylor is only "able to withstand an affected and not a *real* attack!"

It is admitted now on all hands that there has been more bombast, fuss, fustian, rant, and nonsense about the "Mexican War"—that is to be, or is not to be—than ever before disgraced a strong and powerful nation in its preparations to commence a contest with a poor, weak, and miserable one. The thing has been carried so far that the national good sense begins to revolt at its further continuance.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Texas Lands.—A report has been made to the Texas Convention from the Land Office, which states that the superficial extent of Texas, as comprised within the limits defined by the statute of the first Texas Congress, comprises, in round numbers, 397,000 square miles, or 254,284,166 acres; that the total amount of land scrip issued by the Boards of Land Commissioners is 43,543,970 acres; that the total amount of the above, recommended *as good and lawful claims*, is 19,212,206 acres; issued by the Department of War, as bounty and donation claims, 6,300,000 acres; land scrip sold by the Texas Government 368,787 acres; amount of legal claims to lands issued by Texas 25,880,993 acres; amount issued and supposed to be fraudulent 24,331,764 acres; issued by the authorities of Mexico, a portion of which is supposed to be invalid, 22,080,000 acres; and that the total amount of public domain subject to location and unsurveyed is 181,991,403 acres: leaving 72,292,763 acres of public land to be appropriated, provided there are no mistakes in the Register's report, who frankly states he has no means of knowing the whole amount of scrip issued by the Texas Government, but bases his estimate partially on conjecture.

An iron safe with one of Jones's locks upon it, has been in the Merchant's Exchange, for the last fortnight. The safe contains a five hundred dollar bill, which is at the service of any one who can pick the lock.—*New York Express.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Cotton still firm—Iron again on the advance—Grain Market active—Religious Riots in Germany, &c.

The steamship Great Western, commanded by Capt. B. R. Mathews, left Liverpool on Saturday, August 23d, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived off Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, making the passage in seventeen days.

The Great Western encountered heavy seas and head winds during a good part of the passage.

The number of passengers *is one hundred and forty-five.* Among them are Hon. Mr. Jenifer, U. S. Minister to Austria, and his Attache; Hon. Mr. Boulware, late U. S. Charge to Naples, supplanted by W. H. Polk; Hon. C. Hughes, do. Hague; J. H. Vernon, Member of the British House of Commons from East Retford, and other distinguished individuals. Her freight is also very large and valuable.

The ordnance authorities have reported in favor of Mr. Beningfield's "electric gun," which, at an expense of £10, continues for eighteen hours discharging balls to kill at the distance of a mile, more than could be discharged in the same time by two regiments of infantry.

The late Mr. Somers, M. P., the great ship-owner, has left upwards of £500,000 in personal property alone. He has bequeathed £70,000 to his widow, with a request, not a command, that she will not marry again, fearing that there is no man worthy of her. "She deserves," says he, in his will, "the best of husbands, as she has been to me the best of wives."

Germany.—On the 12th of August a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and, according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. A great mob assailed Prince John of Saxony, on his arrival at Leipsic to review the Communal Guards, as their General. He was assailed with cries of "Down with the Jesuits," &c. The windows of his apartments having been broken with stones, the military were called in, and ordered to fire, which they did so suddenly that even those who were assisting to restore order were unable to get out of the way. Thirty persons were killed and wounded.

The weather was fine and the prospects of harvest good, in England.

Sales of cotton for the week ending Aug. 22d, 32,040 bales, at no change of prices. There has been a decided improvement in the iron trade. The Turpentine market was dull. American provisions in brisk demand.

The cholera was sweeping over Western India, and hurrying its victims to their last account. At Lahore the mortality was dreadful—bordering on 30,000.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

At the close of the session of Parliament Lord John Russell made the following remarks concerning the relations of Great Britain with France and the United States:

"I am rejoiced to see that we are not now, as we were at the close of the last session, looking anxiously to a settlement of our difference with France, which threatened a rupture of our amicable relations with that country. I am happy to think that our friendly relations with that country are close and unbroken, and that there is every prospect of a continuance of peace between those two great and intelligent countries. [Cheers.] Sir, there is a question, however, to which though I certainly do not mean to enter into detail upon it, I cannot help adverting for a moment or two—I mean the question pending between this country and the United States of America. [Hear, hear.] I will, without at all interfering with the discrimination of the Executive Government, or at all dictating to them on any course which they may think fit to pursue for a settlement of the question of the Oregon boundary, still venture to say that those opinions which I gave to the house at another period of the session with regard to the justice of our claims are entirely unshaken by any thing that I have heard or read on the subject since that time. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman on that occasion said that the Government of this country was prepared to maintain those rights. I do not for a moment question that; I do not propose in any way to ask explanation of the mode in which he proposes to maintain those rights. Regretting as I do the loss of the enlightened and distinguished man who is now the Minister of the United States in this country, I at the same time rejoice to see that the person who was here many years ago, and who made himself universally respected and esteemed in society in this country, has been named in the place of Mr. Everett as the Minister of the United States to this country. [Hear, hear.] I trust, with firmness and moderation in the discussion of the question between the two Governments, that, without any loss of our honor, and without any sacrifice of our essential interests, the negotiation may be brought to a friendly and amicable conclusion. [Hear, hear.]

"Sir James Graham, in reply, said: I cordially agree with the noble lord in his regret at the loss sustained of the able, accomplished, and amiable Minister of the United States. But that country will be well represented still by the highly esteemed Minister who has just arrived, and I am convinced that in the negotiations pending between the two countries there will be every disposition to maintain relations of amity."

A Rapid Express.—The result of the Sunderland election was looked for with so much interest in London, that the Times ran an express, which performed the distance, 300 miles, in 8 hours! A detailed account of this extraordinary performance is published in the Times of the 18th ult., which states, that while the returning officer was proclaiming the result of the election from the hustings, a copy of the Times, published 300 miles off, containing the same information, was placed in his hands! The distance by railroad was 303 miles, which was accomplished by the special engines in 7 hours and 30 minutes. The journey from Darlington to York, 45 miles, was performed in 52 minutes; and in some parts of the line, the train was proceeding at the almost incredible speed of a mile in 48 seconds—at the rate of 75 miles an hour! While going at this speed, there was hardly any perceptible motion, and the operation of writing was performed with the greatest ease.

A Paris letter of August 15 says—"Rumors are daily acquiring consistency, of fears entertained of Queen Victoria's sanity."

Downfall of the Crown.—The London papers say that when the Queen appeared in the House of Lords to read her speech at the prorogation, the old Duke of Argyle, whose office it is to bear the crown on a cushion, stumbled when approaching the throne and let the crown fall. Several of the jewels were displaced from their setting by the shock, and lay scattered on the floor.

Tradition says that one of the largest jewels fell from the crown at the coronation of George III, and the incident was looked upon with superstitious dread as an evil omen. It was supposed to portend the loss of the North American colonies; but it is very probable that the tale of the omen was manufactured after the fulfilment of the supposed augury. We do not believe in omens ourselves.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

[*Another.*—At the coronation of Louis 16th, he complained that the crown hurt him, (being too tight,) and removed it from his head.]

A Miser.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce relates the following:

"An old man died last summer in Paris, at the advanced age of eighty-five, who was a perfect miser. He came to Paris, accompanied by his son, about three years since, in the most abject state of poverty. They depended entirely upon the charity of their neighbors for subsistence, and were in the daily habit of begging from door to door for something to support them. One of the neighbors, having missed seeing the old man for a few days, went in search of him, and found him just breathing his last in a miserable hovel, destitute of every necessary. He was lying on a heap of straw in one corner of the hut, without any covering. In the same place was his son, about sixteen years old, with scarcely a rag to cover him, crying most piteously. On asking the reason, he said that his father had been without any food for more than two days, and that he had not a sous to purchase any. Observing near the straw a large iron-bound chest, he inquired what it contained. The son replied that his father had told him it was full of iron. He then proposed selling it, and, having procured a key, they opened it; but what was their astonishment on finding it filled with gold pieces (coins of Louis XVI) instead of iron, amounting in all to one hundred and fifty thousand francs, ($30,000.) It was supposed the old man had accumulated this large sum by begging. His son became almost insane on the receipt of this fortune, but he amply rewarded the neighbor who had assisted him."

Marvellous Invention.—A paper on the continent mentions the *rediscovery of malleable glass*, in Saint Etienne. "It is the production of a sort of glass as malleable cold as while red hot. The *Moniteur des Arts* says: "This new metal, which ere long will be more valuable than gold, and which the inventor has called *Silicon*, is of a white color, very sonorous, and as brilliant and transparent as crystal. It can be obtained with equal ease opaque or colored; combines with various substances, and some of these combinations produce shades of extraordinary beauty. It is without smell, very ductile, very malleable, and neither air nor acid affects it. It can be blown like glass, melted or stretched out into long threads of perfect regularity. It is very hard, very tough, and possesses the qualities of molten steel, in the very highest degree, without requiring to be tempered. A variety of objects have been made of this Silicon, which are about to be exhibited to the public on the Place of the Hotel de Ville at Saint Etienne."

Immense Locomotive Establishment.—The London Mining Journal gives a brief description of the gigantic locomotive establishment at St. Petersburgh, Russia, organized and directed by Messrs Harrison & Eastwick, formerly of Philadelphia, in conjunction, we believe, with Mr. Winans, of Baltimore. It characterizes it as "the most extraordinary, as well as gigantic commercial establishment which can be found in the history of the world, ancient or modern." This establishment was called into operation to supply the large number of locomotives required for the great chain of railroads which the Emperor of Russia has directed to be constructed, (Major Whistler, a Bostonian, being chief engineer,) and it is so huge in dimensions that 3,500 operatives are employed in it. To keep order in this mixed mass of Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, and Russians, a company of soldiers is kept on duty in conjunction with a police force, whose duties are confined to the works. If the operatives are refractory they are discharged, unless there happen to be Russians among them, and when any of these offend against the discipline of the place they are immediately tied up to the triangles, soundly flogged, and sent to work again.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Singular Phenomenon.—The remarkable columns of gas which a short time since burst from the salt wells of the upper district of the Kanawha Salines, have entirely failed, and what is more astonishing, the salt water has disappeared along with them. So complete has been the failure that, in some instances, the proprietors have abandoned their furnaces. The writer suggests the following explanation:

In the district of the gas wells the boring has been so deep that strata of limestone have been reached, as is proved by the fact that pieces of stalactites have been thrown to the surface by the columns of gas. It is not improbable that the salt water has sunken down and disappeared through fissures of the limestone rock, which have been thus reached by the uncommon depth of boring.

The Wetumpka Whig.—We are pleased to see that Johnson J. Hooper, Esq., formerly of this State, one of the most spirited, racy and original writers of which the South can boast, and a Whig of the right stripe, has become editor of the "Wetumpka (Ala.) Whig." Heartily and cordially do we welcome him into the new field of his labors, and wish him and the "Whig" all success.

The Crops.—We rejoice to learn that the Crops of Corn in this County, and several of the adjoining ones, will be fully an average one; indeed, some of our Farmers have told us, that they will make more of this grain this Season than they have done for several preceding ones.—The early Corn suffered greatly from the drought, and yielded very poorly; but the late Corn, owing to the propitious "latter Rains," and the low grounds, will amply make up the deficiency of the early Crops.

By a recent Letter from Burke County, we learn that their upland Corn has turned out wretchedly, but the low land has yielded very well, and they will be able to make enough for their own consumption, and some to spare for their suffering neighbor Counties.

Peaches, brought to this City on the Cars, find rapid sale at 20 cents a dozen, retail.

New Flour is selling at this market at $4 50 to $5 00. Superfine, $5 50; and old corn at $2 50 to $3 00 per barrel.—This does not look much like suffering hereabouts for bread stuffs, at all events.

Raleigh Register.

Harvest.—The rice harvest commenced here about three weeks ago. The crop, we are informed, is a fine one; better perhaps, than usual, and has suffered little or nothing from birds, drought, or storm.—Our planters in this particular, have great cause for gratitude to that good Providence who has vouchsafed to bless their labours with abundance, and caused "the valleys to stand thick with corn."

In South Carolina and Georgia the prospect is far less cheering. The crop on the Waccamaw, it is thought, will fall short 10,000 tierces in consequence of the inability of the planters to command water in season. The corn crop, too, in South Carolina, is so short that in some portions of the State the people are abandoning their homes for more favored regions, in apprehension of famine. Meetings have been held in others, to invoke the State through her legislature to come to the relief of her children. With us it is far otherwise.—For although it is true the supply of grain has almost entirely failed in the middle counties of North Carolina, yet, the surplus made upon Roanoke and in the eastern counties is amply sufficient to meet the wants of the less fortunate counties.—With what gratitude should we partake of the blessings which have been showered upon us by that kind God, "who maketh the grass to grow, and herbs for the use of men; who prepareth rain for the earth, and maketh it soft with drops of rain, and blesseth the increase of it."

Wilmington Chronicle.

New Cotton.—The steamboat Corcordia arrived yesterday from Vicksburg, with 1311 bales of cotton on board, being four more bales than she brought down the same day last year. The new crop is coming in freely, not less than 2600 bales having arrived here yesterday.

N. O. Picayune.

The Cotton Crop.—An extract of a letter from Middle St. John's, (Berkley) dated 31 inst., says—"The drought still continues its iron grasp. We have had occasional showers, but not enough to do good. The crops of cotton will be very deficient, and unless we have a late fall will be very far short of an average one. As a proof of this, I perceive by my cotton book that on the 12th Sept., last year, I had near 40,000 lbs. in the house. I commence picking to-day, and expect to pick very moderately even at this advanced stage of the season."—*Charleston Courier.*

Health of Raleigh.—While our Sister Towns, Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville, are congratulating themselves on the good health of their Citizens, we would also, gratefully announce the entire freedom from disease and sickness which our beautiful little City enjoys. Not only does the *usual* good health for which it is celebrated, prevail—but we are not advised of a single case of fever or other sickness, being now within our limits, which can be attributed to any local cause. This is a blessing, for the enjoyment of which, the heart of man should be raised in humble adoration and praise to an all-kind and beneficent Creator.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Health of our Town.—We speak advisedly, when we say we believe the health of our town has never been better at any season than it is now. The cases of sickness, if any exist, are entirely sporadical. Our physicians in consequence, are so idle and misanthropic, that in despite of our amiability, and that is very great, we should really dislike to be the first poor patient who falls into their hands. We are very certain it would go hard with us—particularly after penning this article.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The turpentine distilled in this place last year is estimated at 200,000 bbls., worth $400,000. The raw material shipped, 75,000 bbls., valued at $168,000. Tar shipped, 30,000 bbls., worth $45,000. Total $613,000. A tolerably respectable revenue from one tree. Long live the evergreen pine, say we!!

Wilmington Chronicle.

We understand the federal government contemplates erecting a battery at Federal Point, at a cost of about $18,000; and that an appropriation for that purpose will be made by the next Congress. That such a work is needed, every one who is entitled to an opinion must admit. No one need require a stronger argument of the necessity of such a work than the United States has afforded by fortifying the main bar at the mouth of the river. That system of defence is certainly incomplete which only guards one entrance into our river; and to refrain from perfecting the system for the paltry sum of 18 or $20,000, is certainly to be penny wise and pound foolish.—*Ib.*

Census of Brooklyn.—A census just taken of the population of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., shows a population of 59,925. This is an increase upon the census of 1840, of 23,692.

Oswego, in New York, has increased in the same period from 4,500 to 6,918.

"My dear madam," said a doctor to a patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit, yesterday, you know I told you, you had but six hours to live."

"Yes doctor, you did, but I did not take the dose you left me."

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROFIT OR PRODUCTION OF A RUM-SELLERS BUSINESS TO THE COMMUNITY.

It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease, and crime—fills jails—supplies alms-houses—demands asylums—engenders controversies—fosters quarrels—cherishes riots—cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness—breaks the father's heart—bereaves the doting mother—extinguishes natural affection—erases conjugal love—blots out filial attachment—blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave—incites the father to butcher his offspring—the husband to massacre his wife—burns up man—consumes woman—detests life—curses God—breaks the Sabbath, and despises Heaven—suborns witnesses—nurses perjury—defiles the jury box—bribes votes—corrupts Elections—debases the legislator, and dishonors the statesman. It calmly surveys its frightful desolations; still insatiate with havoc, it poisons felicity—kills peace—ruins morals—blights confidence—slays reputation.

Now I would just say to the citizens of North Carolina, and particularly the honest inhabitants of Cumberland county, what are we doing or what do we think of, when we see and know this to be the fruits of intemperance? Are we not friends to humanity, friends to peace and good morals? If we are friends to our country, let's be friends to the good of our country and to the cause of christianity. Has not God placed us here and bestowed upon us means to do some good to our fellow men? Has he not committed unto us at least one talent? Will we, slothful, servant-like, bury that talent when we see the flood-tide of intemperance sweeping through our country? The laws of our State have left it with the Magistrates to grant license, if they have reason to believe that the person who applies is of good character or of good report; I don't think any very respectable citizen applies for license. Well, I think the Magistrates should look into the matter more particularly, and find out whether a neighborhood or community would be benefitted by having a grog shop or rather Satan's den, before they grant a man license to sell the liquid fire or poison.

A WASHINGTONIAN.

"The Old North State forever!"—We yesterday saw three different families on their return to the lower section of this State.—These families emigrated to Indiana, a long time ago, where they continued to reside for several years, until they could no longer stand the thoughts of N. Carolina, so they "packed up" and proceeded to return to their native State and old homes. They informed us that they had traveled over Tennessee, been into Virginia and Ohio, and lived several years in Indiana, but that they could not begin to exchange North Carolina for either of those States. Of Indiana, they spoke in contemptuous terms, and we feel sure if many Carolinians who are bordering on distraction to "go west" could hear these intelligent prodigals converse on the subject, it would cool down their "western fever" considerably.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Sudden death.—On Sunday morning last, Mr. William Royster, of this City, came to his death in the following sudden manner: He had just concluded his family devotion, and his attention being called, he stepped to the door, and as is supposed, he was struck with an apoplectic fit which precipitated him out, and on falling, his head striking first, his neck was broken, and he was thus hurried into eternity. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belonged also to the order of the "*Sons of Temperance*," by which fraternity he was followed to the grave on yesterday. He has left a wife and six children to mourn his sudden and unexpected demise. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Raleigh Register.*

The Post Office Department has caused to be published the following list of the receipts which have been made under the former and present Post Office laws.—These facts may assist in showing the present operation of the new system. The receipts of these post offices are here variously stated—some the average per week and others for the whole month of July. In every case they fall short of the receipts of the former law, but in various proportions, as will strike the reader's eye at once:

Places.	*Old Rates.*	*New Rates.*
Albany	$400 per week	$250
Boston	500 " "	300
Charleston	600 " "	200
Hartford, (Conn.)	605 for July	550
Lexington, (Ky.)	576 July, 1844	258
New Orleans	1,000 per week	450
New York	5,500 " "	3,000
Providence	300 " "	200
Rochester	1,100 July	700
St. Louis	430 week	300
Utica	818 July	425
Pittsburg	400 week	175
Bangor, (Maine)	405 July	310
Buffalo	1,100 "	900
Detroit	500 "	400
Harrisburg	700	
Mobile	380 week	151
Natchez	350 July	190
New Haven	900 "	800
Richmond	530 week	200
Savannah	900 July	550

Union.

Tea and Coffee.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for the present month is out. In an article on the subject of the growing consumption of Tea and Coffee, estimated now for the whole world at *eight hundred millions pounds*, it is asserted that both contain "an active principle which though small in quantity, is yet supposed to form an important part in the human economy." Tea especially, according to M. Peligot of the French Academy of Sciences, "contains essential principles of nutrition, far exceeding in importance its stimulating propertics, and that moreover as a stimulant, tea is in every respect one of the most desirable articles of habitual use." One of his experiments on the nutritive qualities of tea as compared with soup, was by no means in favor of the latter.

Honesty.—There is no man, but for his own interest hath an obligation to be honest. There may be sometimes temptations to be otherwise, but all cards cast up, he shall find it the greatest ease, the highest profit, the best pleasure, the most safely, and the noblest fame, to lay hold of the horns of this altar, which, in all assays, can in itself protect him.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1845.

The appearance of the Observer of last week did not do justice to the skill of the printer or the beauty of the materials.—Every thing worked stiffly at first; but we hope that the rough edges are now worn off, and that the paper will in future fulfil our desire, which is, to make it at least equal to any paper in the State.

The question of Peace or War with Mexico is still undecided. There would be but little apprehension of War, were it not for the strong feelings in the South and West, of dislike to Mexico and sympathy for Texas, and the evident countenance given to those feelings by the Administration and its official Organ at Washington. Deeply as Mexico feels that she has been wronged by the armed interference of the United States between her and her revolted Province, and strong as is her desire to avenge the wrong and regain her lost territory, she is too well aware of her weakness, apparently, to do more than march a few hundred troops towards her own borders, to act as circumstances may require, —not offensively, it would seem, from the delays in their movements. The danger of collision arises rather from the possibility, or probability, of some predatory incursion of the hot-heads of Texas or the United States, who desire a War, for the sake of its excitements, its glory, its profit, and its *plunder*. A blow once struck,—blood once shed,—it will be impossible to restrain the desire for retaliation on the one hand, and for conquest and plunder on the other.

Mexico has not the pecuniary ability, it would seem, to carry on a war. She has an empty Treasury, a heavy debt, and a waning credit. But for these insurmountable difficulties, no one will pretend that she would not have declared war. To her weakness alone, therefore, we shall be indebted for peace, if we have peace. And in her weakness alone, (we fear impartial History will record,) originated those measures of our government which she esteems so great a wrong. We have ever considered the acquisition of Texas a measure of more than doubtful utility to the United States. Its fertile plains will exhaust the population and wealth—the very life-blood—of the Southern Atlantic States: its immense territory will make more unwieldy our already too extensive domain: its inhabitants are not likely to improve the moral character of our country, or to set an example of that respect for law and order which are not too common in any part of the country: in short, in our opinion, annexation is the one thing wanted by the discontented at the South, to enable them, at the first moment when they fancy themselves oppressed, to set up for themselves *a Southern Confederacy*. This we believe to be a leading object with very many of those who have advocated annexation with so much zeal; and if the Tariff be not so changed by the next Congress as to conform to the views of the South Carolina politicians, we shall listen for the cry of "Southern Confederacy! Secession!"

But great as these evils may be,—fatal as they may prove to the safety of the Republic,—they will never attach to our name the blight of dishonor, such as will attach from the oppression of a weak nation, *because she is weak*. That will be, hereafter, when parties shall have cooled down, so as to look calmly on the transaction, the worst feature, the deep disgrace, of annexation.

But we merely set out to express our belief, that in the present bankrupt condition of Mexico, we shall probably not have war, if the people of Texas, and the States adjoining, can be restrained from actual invasion of her territory—of which we have some doubt from the great anxiety manifested to get to the City of Mexico, where there is believed to be any quantity of "plunder."

Since the above was in type, we find an Editorial article in the "Union," which looks very like a determination of the "powers that be" to have a war at any rate. After a great deal of braggadocia, in the most inflated vein of the windy Editor, he goes on to say, that if Arista "ventures to cross the Rio Grande with reinforcements to any little armed post which Mexico may now occupy on the East side of the River, Gen. Taylor will attempt to prevent him;—blood must flow—war must ensue." If this be the spirit which actuates the Administration, and Gen. Taylor, we do not see how war is to be avoided. The idea of desiring peace, is totally inconsistent with a forcible interference to prevent Mexico from reinforcing her troops at points now in her acknowledged and undisputed possession. But further to show that the Union does not intend peace, it goes on to say, that "all the points in controversy" between Mexico and the U. States must *now* be settled. No questions of boundary, of indemnity, of unpaid instalments, must be left unsettled. All must be adjusted, instanter, or the Mexicans "*will curse the day on which they provoked the vengeance of the U. States.*"

POSTSCRIPT.—An arrival at New Orleans from Tampico, and another at Charleston from Havana, furnish the latest news from Mexico, bringing papers from the city of Mexico to the 25th August.

The Chamber of Deputies has authorised the Government to contract for *fifteen* millions of dollars for the purpose of commencing operations against Texas. It is said that the division of reserve, under the command of Gen. Paredes, is composed of 3500 infantry and 2000 cavalry, and besides which there was in St. Luis del Potosi some additional forces, making the said division amount to 6000 men perfectly equipped and ready to march to the frontiers of Texas."

The *Diario del Gobierno* declares that the new Ministry were resolved to carry the war into Texas.

General Paredes, according to the same paper, has been appointed Chief of the division of reserve, and went to Mexico to arrange the plan of the campaign with the Government. The Generals Filisola and Gaona, with the forces under their command, have been ordered to reinforce those under the command of Gen. Arista on the frontiers.

The country is rent by dissensions. Open revolts have at last broken out in the army, and on all hands the ambitious military chieftains are quarrelling among themselves.

The editor of the Siglo writes in the most despairing tone of the internal condition of the Republic, and of the state of political morals at the Capital. Here, he says, criminals have no shame, because crime has no punishment. Impurity is the rule of the day; men enter upon revolts as speculations in which little is risked and much may be gained.

A revolt had broken out in the army under Gen. Filisola, on its march to Texas. The officers, in the temporary absence of the General, had resolved that they would not continue the march unless they should receive their pay, equipments, &c. The General, however, had prevailed upon the division to resume its march. Another paper states that the disaffected had joined Gen. Parades, who refused to obey the Government. It was said that a scheme was on foot among the military to overturn the government, to re-establish the Federal Constitution of 1824, or to proclaim a Consul.

Some of these statements conflict with each other, but it seems to be impossible to get reliable news from Mexico.

The U. S. Steamer Princeton sailed from Pensacola for Vera Cruz on the 5th inst.

THE METEOR was observed at Hillsborough, and is described by the Recorder as of "great brightness, and exploding with a report equalling that of a cannon." It was seen and heard as far North as Alexandria, D. C., where the report was not loud.

A CARD.—Considerable has been said respecting the meteor which passed over this place during the night of the 1st and 2d inst. From the course in which it passed, the quickness of the report after the flash of light, and the distinctness of the scintillations, there is reason to believe that fragments of the meteor fell at no great distance from this place. Any information concerning the course, the appearance and the final disappearance of the meteor, will be thankfully received by the Subscriber; and if any fragments shall be found in any place, I will give a reasonable reward to any one who will forward them, or any portion of them, to me at Fayetteville.

S. COLTON.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—The Charleston Mercury has a letter from its Washington Correspondent, which discloses a great deal of the under-currents of Locofocoism—the trimming of its leaders and the heart-burnings of its cliques. In the first place the writer describes the President himself as wanting in "moral courage sufficient to toe the mark as to a strictly revenue Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, &c." That "he knows that there are portions of the party that *hate* and *detest him*; that would have defeated his election if they could; that tried their best to do so; and who will in no event support him for the succession: he *fears* them: he would conciliate them: and it is believed and feared that he will commit the *grand mistake* which John Tyler did; that he will trust to *men*, and to the influence of *patronage* and *office*, rather than to the *might of principle*; the *power of right*; the influence of *independence in an upright path*. If this be the case, President Polk will fail."

This is a pleasant picture of the head of the great Locofoco party, by one of that party, and published in the leading organ in South Carolina!

But the writer goes on to speak of "*quasi* Democrats, who are like leeches, and only hang on it for what they can get from it:"—of jealousy and rivalry between Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Dallas, and a third party whom he "will not now mention:"—of the "deadly hostility of the old-hunker-Albany-regency clique to Gov. Marcy, and their seeking to drive him from the Cabinet:"—of the intrigues and corruption in the N. Y. Custom House,—till the reader is sick of the disgusting picture, which there is so much reason to think is true to nature.

But do such things stagger the faith or weaken the allegiance of a solitary voter in the Locofoco party? By no means.—He who writes and he who prints such bitter things, will unite with those whom they describe so correctly, in voting in the same men, or others quite as bad. On election days, their motto is,—not, "the country, right or wrong,"—but, the party, good or bad.

A subsequent number of the Mercury has the following:—

"*The Administration—The Tariff.*—It will be seen that our Washington Correspondent holds out but a faint prospect of any substantial reform in the existing tariff, from the efforts of the Administration. Indeed he is quite positive that they have settled upon a policy, which admits to the fullest extent the principle of protection, and leaves the degree to be determined by each Congress. However reluctant to admit such a conclusion, we have ourselves been driven to it step by step, as we have watched the progress of events. The adoption of such a policy will certainly prove as fatal to the power as to the respectability of the Administration. Is it too late to reconsider the matter?"

COFFEE.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine says of this article, that "the quantity shipped from the different places of its production is at present estimated as being 459,000,000 lbs.; of which Brazil furnishes 170,000,000, Cuba 45,000,000, Hayti 40,000,000, and Java and Sumatra 140,000,000. The import of coffee into the United States was, in 1821, 21,273,659 lbs.; in 1844, 158,332,111 lbs. The consumption in 1821, 11,886,063 lbs.; in 1844, 149,711,820 lbs. In 1821, the consumption per head in the United States was 1 lb. 4 oz.; in 1830 it was 3 lbs. per head; and in 1842 6 lbs. per head. Coffee is now imported into the United States free of duty. In England the duty on foreign coffee is 16 cents per pound, and the consumption per head is less than one-fourth of what it is in the United States.

THE CROPS.—We have copied, in our last and present papers, various statements as to the prospects of the crops in this and other Southern States. The conclusion to which we are led by them is, that the Corn crop will be less than an average one in the South generally, though it is good in many sections; and that there is every prospect of a Cotton crop about equal, (provided no great calamity yet befal it,) to the last.

In this part of the State, we are rejoiced to say, the crops are generally good.—Throughout nearly the whole Eastern section of North Carolina, so far as we have heard, very abundant Corn crops will be gathered. But West of us, in the stiff lands, the drought has been very destructive, and if there be not an actual deficiency of Corn, there will at least not be the abundance with which the people are usually blessed. The Cotton crop of North Carolina is too small to have any material effect on the great total, by which the question of large or short crop is determined; but it is nevertheless sufficient to have a material effect on the prosperity of the planters, and, through them, of nearly all other branches of business in the State —labor, commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. For a number of years past, improved modes of cultivation, and greater attention to enriching their lands, have enabled the planters gradually and materially to increase the production to the hand. Yet we incline to think, from all we can learn, that the crop this year will be short of the last. If so, all we can hope is, that a better price will be obtained, and thus make good to the planter at least the amount he realized from his larger crop. There is a fair prospect, we think, of somewhat better prices this year than last, even should the entire crop exceed the last, and especially should it fall materially short of it.

In Georgia, South Carolina, and a part of Alabama, information on which we rely leads us to think the crop will be short. In the other Southern Cotton States, it promises to be at least equal to the last.

INDIGO.—The Southern States formerly produced large quantities of Indigo, before Cotton became so productive a crop as to divert all our labor into its cultivation. Now that the price of Cotton is so low, perhaps it would be well to return to the growth of Indigo, of which, in the year ending the 30th of June 1844, there were imported into the United States 1,391,708 lbs., which cost $1,145,067. Besides the imported article, there is undoubtedly a large quantity produced in the U. States, but would it not be profitable to produce the whole?

The writer in the Wilmington Journal, who thinks it very natural that the "Fayetteville people" should discourage the establishment of a cotton factory in Wilmington, surely knows as little of the subject as he does of the "Fayetteville people." Why should any one here discourage such an enterprize? The world is the market for cotton manufactures. Those now here do not depend on the whole State of North Carolina, much less on Wilmington, for a market; but ship more than nine-tenths of their goods directly to the large cities. The idea of a rivalry between Cotton Factories is ridiculous. So far as we know the Fayetteville people, and indeed the whole people of the State, except a few rabid politicians, we know of no feeling on the subject but that of pleasure at seeing Factories established in any part of the State. There are many ways in which their near neighborhood is a great advantage to each other; and none that we can conceive of in which they are injurious.

REDUCTION.—The rate of travel on the Rail Road from Washington City to Baltimore has been twice reduced lately, in accordance with very strong expressions of public opinion in opposition to the views of the Company. The distance is but 38 miles, and the price charged was $2 50. This was reduced a few weeks ago to $2, and now to $1 60. It is the experience of all roads between large cities, that low fares are more productive than high; and we doubt not that it will prove to be so in this instance.

The Georgia Rail Road is completed. Its length is 172 miles from Augusta to Atlanta. In a few months a Road will be extended 80 miles further to the Oostenaula river, and then there will be a continuous line from Charleston to that river, 388 miles.

Mr. Alex. H. Everett, American Minister to China, was ill at Rio Janerio at the last accounts. He arrived there in the Frigate Brandywine, and had not decided whether he would proceed on his mission in the Columbus, or return to the United States in the Brandywine. His disease, though of a painful and distressing nature, was not considered dangerous.

Vermont Election.—The Burlington Free Press of Friday has the following upon the result of the late election in that State:

"We are happy in again congratulating our readers upon another Whig triumph in Vermont. Our returns are as yet incomplete, but sufficient to assure us of the election of a Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature. The aggregate vote of the State is materially less than that of last year, and this falling off, we observe, is more generally on the part of the Whigs than either of the other parties. The abolition vote is, doubtless, slightly increased. We shall not, therefore, be disappointed should Mr. Slade lack a few votes of an election by the people. His majority last year was but about sixteen hundred."

The election of Governor, it is likely, will again devolve upon the Legislature, the common result of *third-partyism* in Vermont. The Whigs will have a large majority in the House of Representatives, and a majority in the Senate.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

James T. Miller, Naval Officer for the district of Wilmington, North Carolina, vice James Owen, removed.

A VINDICATION AND DISCLOSURE.

The Public has long suspected that some disclosure, like that foreshadowed below, would be forthcoming, whenever Mr. Clay considered the reasons for his silence, whether a matter of honor and confidence, or merely self-imposed, as at an end.

We have received a specimen sheet of Colton's Life of that greatest statesman of our times; and at its page 150, vol. 1, we find the following passage:

"Numerous have been the occasions, as all know, when Mr. Clay might have taken the popular breeze, and been wafted to the highest pinnacle of ambition—when, too, as was thought and argued by his friends, he might have done it without reproach—when, indeed, it was urged upon him as a duty to his country, to his friends, and to himself. But, always judging for himself, as every man must do in all cases of casuistry, which can be settled only by the feelings of his own heart, his answer has uniformly been, when compelled by the decisions of conscience, to dissent from others, in such debate: 'I had rather be right than be President.' His magnanimity has, on more occasions than one, barred the door to his advancement. In the case of the notorious charge of '*bargain*,' for the election of Mr. Adams, in 1825, it has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been in the power of Mr. Clay, at any moment, to prove by positive evidence that *the dishonorable proposals were made by those who brought the charge*; but who, having been spurned, and anticipating an arraignment on the same count, were first in court, with a gross fabrication in their right hand. But magnanimity, and that to a political opponent, who was himself the agent in this transaction, has hitherto kept the key to the secret. In a future page of this work it will be unlocked."

Clay taking his Farewell in the Senate.—The New-York News says that the most splendid specimen of art yet produced in this country, will undoubtedly be the engraved view of the Senate Chamber of the United States, on the occasion of Henry Clay's farewell speech, which is now in progress under the direction of the proprietors of the National Miniature Gallery.—It is thus spoken of:

It has been already a year under the hand of the engraver, and will require about six or eight months yet to complete. We enjoyed the opportunity of examining it a few days ago in its present state. It will be in a fine style of mezzotint, and includes upwards of a hundred likenesses of prominent public characters of all parties —many being introduced as in the lobby or gallery, who were not actually and literally present on the occasion, though they may, without violent stretch of probability, be supposed to have been. The plate is of the enormous size of 40 by 32 inches; and as a collection of fine miniature likenesses (all taken from excellent daguerreotypes) it will be invaluable. An engraving of this size and style would not probably be issued in England at a price below $50, but we understand it to be the intention of the publishers to furnish it for a wide distribution among the American people at a much lower rate.

Death of Judge Story.—The eminent jurist is no more! The brightest ornament of the legal profession has been taken from us. JOSEPH STORY, LL. D., one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court, and Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, expired at his residence in Cambridge last Wednesday evening, at a quarter before nine o'clock. His pulse ceased to beat, and his hands were cold, before eight, p. m. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation—the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare in Boston in 1843. The Boston Courier says "Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the judgeship of the United States court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a higher station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MAINE ELECTION.—Returns from 112 towns, show, as compared with the Presidential Election, a falling off of 5,514 from the vote of the Locofoco candidate for Governor; 3,171 from the Whig candidate, and the scattering has increased 406,—so that there is a Locofoco loss of 2,749. The Locofoco Governor is probably elected by a small majority. Scammon, Loco, is elected to Congress in the 1st District, where there was no election at the former trial.

Our Minister to London.—The *Union* of yesterday's issue furnishes the following paragraph, which may, we presume, be deemed and taken to be official:

"We understand that Mr. McLane's reception in England, public as well as private, has been most gratifying to him and complimentary to our Government and President; for, after all, in spite of our own democracy, the statesmen of England choose to regard our Minister rather as an ambassador, representing the *person* of the sovereign.—Mr. McLane's reception by the Queen herself is said to have been most gracious, and accompanied with unusual expressions of respect for our Government and Chief Magistrate. A letter from an intelligent Englishman says that American things are looking better, and the people are recovering from the spuseless clamor which the fanaticism of politics had created in regard to American affairs."

We do not mean ourselves to cavil at the terms of this paragraph, conveying intelligence which is in itself very acceptable. But how will "the Unterrified Democracy" relish the doctrine that the President of the United States, instead of being the chief servant of the People, is their "Sovereign?"—*Nat. Int.*

The jail of Sampson County at the last term of the County Court, was without an occupant. We know of no County in N. Carolina that has so entirely changed its character for the better, or made more rapid progress in the elements of civilization than Sampson County has done, in the last twenty years. We take great pleasure in saying it.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Stagnant Matrimony.—Dr. Paley being on a visit to Bishop Barrington, at Auckland Castle, and in conversation with Mrs. Burgess, wife of the then Bishop of St. David's (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury,) their discourse turned upon the married state. Mrs. Burgess, who was a most amiable woman, the very antipodes of Mrs. Caudlé, assured Mr. Paley that, during the ten years of her married life, she had never had an angry word with her husband. To this the Doctor replied, "very insipid! very insipid!"

BURR AND ANNEXATION.

There are those living who remember well the horror which the discovery of Aaron Burr's movements occasioned in our valley, and all over the country.

Doubtless much of this horror arose from the belief in the public mind that his aim was to sever the Union. Yet the better informed, particularly in this valley, knew, as they believed, that he sought simply to conquer Mexico. And were they less active in denouncing him—less decided in opposing all his schemes? Not at all. It was seen that they must end in grafting upon the public mind a war-spirit, foreign alike to the interest of the people and principles of government of the people.

That bold bad man sleeps. Not so the passions and lust which he sought to enkindle, and on which he hoped to build up his power. In another form, (whether under less injurious auspices time alone can determine,) and for similar if not identical ends, these passions and this lust have been again appealed to and successfully roused, and now the whole press of a strong party call it patriotism, a brave and noble love of country and of liberty, when battalions offer their services to meet a weak foe in deadly strife. Recall the day when Burr loomed up a mighty man in the nation. Recall the hour when he fell. It was, in the nation's history, but as *yesterday*, and yet this same people now are for conquest—for war having conquest in view.

A wonderful change this! Yet it shows how easily a whole people may be swayed —how their purposes, principles, and spirit may be recast—and how, with the best intentions, and under the best government in the world, a downward path may be trod by them, even amid hurras for liberty; and insolent boasts of extending the area of human freedom.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter, that a complete and very extensive counterfeiting establishment, which has for a long time been in operation in Lincoln County, within forty miles of Lexington, has been discovered and broken up. About two months ago, a man named G. W. Robinson, familiarly known as "Wash. Robinson," a gambler, passed upon a broker of Columbus, (Ga.) in exchange for gold, 190 in notes of various denominations, from $100 to $5, purporting to be issued by the Bank of Charleston, and the South Western Railroad Bank. So skilfully executed were they, that many business men protested they were genuine, even after evidence had been adduced to prove them counterfeit. Robinson was arrested, and while lying in prison, was taken so dangerously sick, that he believed he would die, and under the influences of his feelings, made a confession disclosing the place where the money was manufactured, and by whom. In consequence of this information, the Sheriff of Lincoln county, aided by a number of citizens, made a descent upon the farm of John and William Banton, whom they arrested, and then proceeded to search the house they lived in. There they found a complete assortment of apparatus for the manufacture of spurious bank bills and coin, comprising presses, large and small, stamps, dies, crucibles, metals, and every thing necessary for the perfect execution of work, all of which were, of course, taken possession of.

NEW YORK, September 8.

More Anti-Rent Warfare!—We hear that Attorney General John Van Buren, prosecuting the Anti-Renters at Hudson, and A. L. Jordan, who is defending them, got into a squabble in open Court on Friday, which led to a serious fist-fight between them, which the officers of the Court were required to stop. Judge Edmonds sent both the combatants to prison!

HUDSON, Sept. 5, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Our city is in a great state of excitement owing to an occurrence that happened in the Court House this morning. Judge Edmonds ordered the Sheriff to confine A. L. Jordan and Attorney General Van Buren in prison for 24 hours for contempt of Court. They really got to *blows* during the examination of the witness in the case of Big-Thunder this morning.

The Court immediately adjourned until to-morrow morning and Van Buren and Jordan are in *jail*. Nothing else is talked about.

Melancholy Results.—The Anti-renters, in fiercely determining to violate the laws, and repudiate their own contracts in refusing to pay their rent, have brought upon themselves and their families the most distressing results. "It is very difficult," says a correspondent of the Albany Atlas, "to take them, as the offenders have deserted their homes, and live in the mountains, in caves, and move about, and are stealthily fed by friendly men and women living in those parts. Large sections of the country seem to be depopulated and ruined. The amount of suffering it is causing to women and their offspring is immense. What renders this picture more distressing is the fact that there was at no time any cause for this suffering. An enemy was not laying waste their country, the State or the people were not driving them into woods and caverns, and laying waste every thing by fire and sword.—They were all occupying flourishing farms, had fine cattle, fruitful fields, they lived surrounded by peace and plenty; there was nothing to disturb the tranquility that surrounded them; but suddenly some evil restless spirits were at work, and by persuading them not to pay their honest debts, the trifling rent for their farms, they turned all this smiling prosperity into misery and desolation, almost too late to remedy the evil."

Dreadful Mortality.—A few days ago, says the New Orleans Courier of the 30th ult., "we announced that no less than eight individuals of one family—that of Mr. Manuel V. De Segura, one of the oldest and most respectable in Attakapas—had died of congestive fever, all within a very short period. We have received a note to-day informing us that since then five more persons of the same family have fallen victims to that terrible malady."

Rapid Travelling.—Dr. E. K. Cane, of Philadelphia, who left this county, about two years since, as Physician of the Chinese Embassy, has returned home in the steamer Great Britain, having in the meantime travelled between fifty and sixty thousand miles. He made the overland journey from India, passed up the Valley of the Nile to Thebes, and paid a visit to Greece and other regions hallowed in our recollections by their classic associations.

If (says the Richmond Whig.) Col. Johnson did not kill Tecumseh, certain it is he has demolished Maj. Figg. The latter personage, the Colonel declares, is utterly unknown to him, and to be unknown in such a case is extermination outright. A reference to the scene of blood, however, in which Tecumseh was made to bite the dust, warms up the hero's patriotism—and he writes to President Polk, that if he wishes to "carry the war into the enemy's country, to plant our banner on Santa Fe, Vera Cruz, Mexico, or California, and give liberty and stability to free government, where disorder and anarchy now predominate," he is "ready to raise a corps of Kentucky volunteers, of any number, from one thousand to five thousand men," to do his duty with them for the country. The Colonel's alacrity and patriotism, in time of real danger, have been tested. It was scarcely necessary to remind the country of his willingness to take a hand in substantial deeds of arms, even at his time of life; but it was well enough, perhaps, to jog the memory of the "powers that be," in other respects. The old soldier deserves the care of the Government far better than most of the greedy horde who are now flocking round the public *dispensatory*, and we should be gratified to see him getting a share of the spoils.—But, we nevertheless entirely agree with the Petersburg Intelligencer in regretting that he found it necessary to speak out. That paper says:—

"Now, we believe Col. Johnson to be a brave man, and one who would serve his country; and we are therefore mortified at his imitating the *gestering* airs of the young band-box Bobadils, who, if we trust their own account of themselves, would take Mexico at a breakfast, and then have appetite for as much more.

"Col. Johnson has fought and fought well. He knows the difference between a Fourth of July parade and the privations and dangers of a real campaign, and should therefore maintain the gravity and dignity of an old soldier, instead of sporting the vaunting airs of a new recruit, whose only smell of gunpowder has been derived from the firing of a *feu de joie*."

Truth from Error.—By an accidental omission of a single letter, in an exchange paper, the line

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned."

was made to read,

"Hell has no fury like a woman corned."

This is the first time we ever heard so striking a truth being the offspring of error.

Buffalo.—The population of Buffalo, is stated at 28,346, against 18,213 in 1840, —an increase of 55 per cent.

☞ V. B. PALMER, *at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York,—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia,—No. 12 State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, *at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.*

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Ex-Gov. EDWARD B. DUDLEY to Mrs. JANE COWAN.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 9th instant, after a protracted illness of more than a year, Miss MARTHA J. OWEN, eldest daughter of Gen. James Owen, aged 33 years.

It is due to the memory of the deceased to say, that few have discharged the relative duties of life with such entire satisfaction, or have so universally secured the warm regard and affectionate confidence of a large number of endeared friends. To the domestic circle, of which she was the presiding angel, and upon whose counsel its members leaned with all the simplicity and affection of children, her loss is irreparable. By the Presbyterian Church, of which she has from early life been a consistent and active member, her death will be deeply felt. And over her grave many a tear will be shed by others, besides those of her own church, long after the green sod shall have grown upon it.

The hope that sustained her in life, formed the rock of her strength in the last trying hour. During her protracted and painful illness, not a murmur is known to have escaped her lips. She trusted in the merits of Jesus alone, for acceptance; and confidingly leaning upon the bosom of the beloved, she "breathed her life out sweetly there."

So fades a Summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore.—*Journal.*

In Salisbury, on the 9th inst., EAWAND W. WHEELER, aged about 19 years.

In Vicksburg, Miss., on the 25th ult., after a protracted illness, SAMUEL M. BOYLAN, aged about 34 years, a native of North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 17.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	33 a 35
Bacon,	9	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	6
Cotton,	6 a 6¼	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 60
Candles, F. F.,	18	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Wheat, n'w,	80 a 85
Feathers,	26	Whiskey,	45 a 50

☞ The River is still too low for Steamboats, though Pole Boats get up with difficulty. Large quantities of Goods are brought up via Warsaw.

NEW COTTON.—A few bales came in this morning,—the first this season.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept 10.

Turpentine has advanced, and the demand is fully sustained.

Tar is scarce, and last at 1 60; an advance.

A small cargo of corn afloat, is held at 55 cts. *Chronicle.*

We learn by letter from Wilmington, that Rice has advanced to 5 cents; and 600 casks of Lime have been taken by one house there at $1 37 1-2.—*Observer.*

Cotton, at Augusta, 5½ to 7½, receipts light.

At New York, inferior Cotton has fallen ½, and all kinds rather dull. Southern Corn 44. Flour 4 75. Whiskey 23 to 23½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 8¼,—full prices. Rice 3 56 to 4 75—a rise of 75c. N. C. Corn 56 to 57. Flour 4¾ to 5¾. Sack Salt $1¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,429,309 bales, against 2,027,668 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.—Brig Kimball from Savannah. 6.—Schr. Frances from N. York. 7.—Schr. Marion from Waccamaw. 8.—Schrs. L. P. Smith from N. York, Sarah Ann from Shallotte, Patton from Middleton. 9.—Brig Cecilia from St. Thomas. 10.—Brig Georgianna from New York; Schrs. Lareh from New York, Margaret Jane from Washington, N. C., 11.—Schr. Repeater from New York. 12.—Schr. R. W. Brown from N. Y.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their **Fall and Winter Supply of GOODS**, consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Laine; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps,

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

☞ Carolinian copy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY 13th OCTOBER, will be sold at the Market House,

1 Lot on Bow street.
1 Lot and Warehouse in Campbellton.
1 Lot and Warehouse below McLauchlin's Shop.
The Store on Person street, on leased ground, now occupied by J. W. Wooten.
The Store on Person street, next to the above, occupied by G. W. Carver.

Terms at Sale.

WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.

Sept. 17, 1845. 76ts

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber expects in the course of this week to remove his BOOK STORE to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He also expects to receive, in a few days, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 16.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

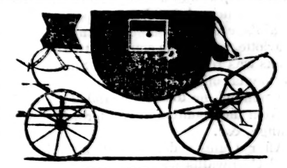
In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of, well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.

August 14, 1845. 76tf



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he will continue the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its different branches, on the most favorable terms, at the Old Stand formerly occupied by Clark & McCallum, and nearly opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

J. D. McCALLUM.

Fayetteville, August 23, 1845. 73-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

William Ritter vs. John R. Ritter, Adm'r, and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Everet Ritter, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 76-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

POETRY.

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY.

A POEM IN TWO CANTOS.

CANTO THE FIRST.—*Courtship.*

Fairest of earth! if thou wilt hear my vow,
Lo! at thy feet, I swear to love thee ever!
And, by this kiss upon thy radiant brow,
Promise affection which no time shall sever;
And love which e'er shall burn as bright as now,
To be extinguished—never, dearest—never!
Wilt thou that naughty, fluttering heart resign?
Catherine! my own sweet Kate! wilt thou be mine?

Thou shalt have pearls to deck thy raven hair—
Thou shalt have all this world of ours can bring;
And we will live in solitude, nor care
For aught save for each other. We will fling
Away all sorrow—Eden shall be there!
And thou shalt be my queen, and I thy king!
Still coy, and still reluctant? Sweetheart, say,
When shall we monarchs be? and which the day?

CANTO THE SECOND.—*Matrimony*

Now, Mrs. Pringle, once for all, I say,
I will not such extravagance allow!
Bills upon bills, and larger every day,
Enough to drive a man to drink, I vow!
Bonnets, gloves, frippery and trash—nay, nay,
Tears, Mrs. Pringle, will not gull me now.
I say, I won't allow ten pounds a week!
I can't afford it; Madam, do not speak!

In wedding you, I thought I had a treasure;
I find myself most miserably mistaken!
You rise at ten, then spend the day in pleasure—
In fact, my confidence is slightly shaken.
Ha! what's that uproar! This, ma'm is my leisure:
Sufficient noise the slumbering dead to waken!
I seek retirement, and I find—a riot:
Confound those children, but I'll make them quiet!

MOTHER.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REVEILLE.

Of all the words in language, there's no other
Equal in gentle influence to Mother!
It is the first name we learn to love—
It is the first star shining from above;
It is a light that has a softer ray,
Than aught we find in evening or day.
Mother!—In back to childhood brings the man,
And forth to womanhood leads the maiden.
Mother!—'Tis with the name all things began,
That are with love and sympathy full laden.
O! 'tis the fairest thing in Nature's plan,
That all life's cares may not affection smother,
While lives within the yearning heart of man,
Melting remembrance of a gentle mother!

PHAZMA.

From the Southern Literary Messenger for September.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

MR. EDITOR: The following account of the Battle of King's Mountain is a copy of the original paper drawn up by the late General Joseph Graham, father of the present Governor of North Carolina, of Lincoln county, North Carolina, the county in which the site of the battle is located.—This graphic account, given by an uninterested individual, of the battle that led to the retreat of Cornwallis, then on his advance through Carolina, may afford interesting information to your readers, that love to dwell upon the scenes of the Revolution.

Very respectfully, yours, * * *

After the defeat of Gen. Gates and the army under his command, on the 16th of August, 1780, and the defeat of Gen. Sumter, two days afterwards, near Rocky Mount, by Col. Tarlton, the South was almost entirely abandoned to the enemy. Most of the troops, both officers and men, who had escaped from Gates's defeat, passed through Charlotte, North Carolina, where most of the militia of Mecklenburg county were assembled in consequence of the alarm. The regular troops chiefly passed on to Hillsborough, where Gen. Gates finally established his headquarters. William L. Davidson, who had served as Lieutenant Colonel of the regulars in the Northern army, was appointed Brigadier General of the militia in the Salisbury district, in the place of Gen. Rutherford, who was taken prisoner at Gates's defeat. He formed a brigade and encamped on McAlphin's creek, about eight miles below Charlotte, and, in the course of two or three weeks was reinforced by Gen. Sumner, (a continental officer,) but having no regulars to command, he took command of the militia from the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Orange, &c.

After Gates's defeat, the attention of Lord Cornwallis was chiefly occupied with burying the dead, taking care of the wounded, and forwarding, under suitable guards, the great number of prisoners he had taken, to the city of Charleston, and regulating the civil government he was establishing in South Carolina, and examining the state of the posts occupied by his troops on the Congaree, Ninety-Six, and Augusta. By the 1st of September he had his arrangements made, and detached Col. Ferguson over the Wateree with only 110 regulars, under the command of Captain Dupiester, and about the same number of Tories, but with an ample supply of arms and other military stores. His movements were at first rapid, endeavoring to intercept the retreat of a party of mountain men, who were harassing the upper settlement of Tories in South Carolina. Failing in this, he afterwards moved slowly, and frequently halted to collect all the Tories he could persuade to join him. He passed Broad river, and before the last of September encamped at a place called Gilbertstown, within a short distance of where the thriving village of Rutherfordton now stands.

His forces had increased to upwards of one thousand men. On his march to this place, he had furnished arms to such of his new recruits as were without them. The greater part of them had rifles, but to a part of them he had them to fix a large knife they usually carried, made small enough at the butt-end for two inches or more of the handle to slip into the muzzle of the rifle, so that it might be occasionally used as a bayonet.

Although Col. Ferguson failed to overtake the detachment of mountain men alluded to, he took two of them prisoners, who had become separated from their comrades. In a day or two he paroled them, and enjoined them to inform the officers on the western waters that if they did not desist from their opposition to the British arms, and take protection under his standard, he would march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay the country waste with fire and sword.

Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke county, on the approach of Ferguson with so large a force, had gone over the mountains to obtain assistance, and was in consultation with Col. John Sevier and Col. Isaac Shelby as to what plan should be pursued, when the two paroled men spoken of arrived and delivered their message from Col. Ferguson.

It was decided that each of them should use his best efforts to raise all the men that could be enlisted, and that their forces, when collected, should meet on the Watauga, on the 25th of September. It was also agreed that Col. Shelby should give intelligence of their movements to Col. William Campbell of the adjoining county of Washington, in Virginia, with the hope that he would raise what force he could and cooperate with them.

They met on the Watuga the day appointed, and passed the mountain on the 30th of September, where they were joined by Col. Benjamin Cleveland and Major Joseph Winston, from Wilkes and Surry counties.

On examining their forces, they were found to number as follows:

From Washington county, Virginia, under Col. W. Campbell,	400
From Sullivan county, North Carolina, under Col. Isaac Shelby,	240
From Washington, North Carolina, under Col. John Sevier,	240
From Burke and Rutherford counties, N. Carolina, under Col. Charles McDowell,	160
From Wilkes and Surry counties, North Carolina, under Col. Benj. Cleveland and Maj. Joseph Winston,	350
Total,	1,390

Col Ferguson, having accurate intelligence of the force collecting against him, early on the 4th of October, ordered his men to march, and remained half an hour after they had started, writing a despatch to Lord Cornwallis, no doubt informing him of his situation, and soliciting aid. The letter was committed to the care of the noted Abraham Collins, (since of counterfeit memory,) and another person by the name of Quin, with instructions to deliver it as soon as possible. They set out and attempted to pass the direct road to Charlotte, but, having to pass through some Whig settlements, they were suspected and pursued, and being compelled to secrete themselves by day and travel by night, they did not reach Charlotte until the morning of the 7th of October, (the day of the battle.) Col. Ferguson encamped the first night at the noted place called the *Cowpens*, about twenty miles from Gilbertstown. On the 5th of October, he crossed Broad river, at what is now called Deer's Ferry, sixteen miles. On the 6th he marched up the Ridge road, between the waters of King's and Buffalo creeks, until he came to the fork turning to the right, across King's creek, and through a gap of the mountain towards Yorkville, about fourteen miles. Then he encamped on the summit of that part of the mountain to the right of the road, where he remained until he was attacked on the 7th.

When the troops from the different counties met, at the head of the Catawba river, the commanding officers met, and finding that they were all of equal grade, and no general officer to command, it was decided that Col. Charles McDowell should go to headquarters, supposed to be between Charlotte and Salisbury, to obtain Gen. Davidson to take the command. In the mean time, it was agreed that Col. William Campbell, who had the largest regiment, should take the command until the arrival of a general officer, who was to act according to the advice of the colonels commanding, and that Major Joseph McDowell should take the command of the Burke and Rutherford regiment, until the return of Colonel McDowell.

Shortly after these measures were adopted, intelligence was received that Col. Ferguson had left Gilbertstown, and it was decided that they would march after him, by that place, and on their way received evidence that it was his design to evade an engagement with them. On the evening of the 6th of October, the colonels, in council, unanimously resolved that they would select all the men and horse fit for service and immediately pursue Ferguson until they should overtake him, leaving such as were not able to go, to come after as fast as they could. The next evening the selection was made, and 910 men, including officers, were marched before, leaving the others to follow.

They came to the Cowpens, where Ferguson had camped on the night of the 4th, and there met Col. Williams, of South Carolina, with near 400 men, and about 60 from Lincoln county, who had joined them on their march, under Col. Hambrite and Major Chronicle. After drawing rations of beef, the whole proceeded on, a little before sunset, taking Ferguson's trail towards Deer's Ferry, on Broad river.—Night coming on, and being very dark, their pilot got out of the right way, and for some time they were lost; but, before daylight, they reached near to the ferry, and, by direction of the officers, the pilot led them to the Cherokee ford, about a mile and a half below, as it was not known but the enemy might be in possession of the Eastern bank of the river. It was on the morning of the 7th, before sunrise, when they crossed the river, and marched about two miles, to the place where Ferguson had encamped on the night of the 5th.

There they halted a short time, and took such breakfast as their wallets and saddlebags could afford. They day was showery, and they were obliged to use their blankets and greatcoats to protect their arms from wet. They passed on a dozen of miles without seeing any person; at length they met a lad in an old field, by the name of Fonderin, about twelve or fourteen years of age, who had a brother and other relations in Ferguson's camp, and who was directly from it, within less than three miles. A halt was ordered, and the colonels met in consultation. Several persons knew the ground well on which the enemy was encamped, agreeably to the information given by the boy of their position. The plan of battle was immediately settled, that the force should be nearly equally divided, and one-half would take to the right, cross over and occupy the Southeast side of the mountain, and that the other should advance to the Northwest side, and that each division would move forward until they formed a junction, when all should face to the front, and press upon the enemy up the sides of the mountain. Orders were given to prepare for battle, by laying aside every incumbrance, examining well their arms and guarding against alarm. The orders were speedily obeyed, and they moved forward over King's creek, and up a branch and ravine, and between two rocky knobs, which when they had passed, the top of the mountain and the enemy's camp upon it, were in full view, about one hundred poles in front. Here they halted and tied their horses, leaving the necesssary guard with them. It was now three o'clock in the afternoon.

The enemy's camp was to the right of the road, seventy or eighty poles in length, and on the summit of the mountain, which at this place runs nearly northeast and southwest: (the shadow of the timber at half past one P. M. ranges with it.) The troops were led on the following order: To the right, Major Winston, Col. Sevier, Col. Campbell, Col. Shelby, and Major McDowell; to the left, Col. Hambrite, Col. Cleveland, and Col. Williams, of South Carolina.

Each division moved off steadily to the place assigned them in the order of battle. Some of the regiments suffered much under the galling fire of the enemy before they were in a position to engage in the action. Some complaints began to be uttered *that it would never do to be shot down* without returning the fire. Col. Shelby replied, "press on to your places and then your fire will not be lost."

The men led by Shelby and McDowell were soon closely engaged, and the contest from the first was very severe. Williams and Cleveland were soon in their places, and with the utmost energy engaged the foe. Ferguson, finding that the end of his line was giving way, ordered forward his regulars, and riflemen, with bayonets, and made a furious charge upon Shelby and McDowell, charging down the mountain some two hundred yards. A united and destructive fire soon compelled him to order his party back to the top of the mountain. To ward off the deadly attack from Col. Williams, Ferguson again charged with fury down the mountain.—When Shelby's men saw this, they raised the cry, "come on men, the enemy is retreating." They rallied by the time Ferguson returned from the charge against the South Carolinians, and renewed their fire with great resolution. Ferguson again charged upon Shelby, but not so far as before. Col. Williams's men, in turn, called out, "the enemy is retreating, come on men."

At this stage of the action, Hambrite and Winston had met, and a brisk fire was poured upon Ferguson's men all around the mountain. As he would advance towards Campbell, Sevier, Winston, and Hambrite, he was pursued by Shelby, McDowell, Williams, and Cleveland. When he would turn his forces against the latter, the former would press on in pursuit. Thus he struggled on, making charges and retreats, but his left was rapidly losing ground. His men were rapidly falling before the skillful aim and unbending courage of the Whigs. Even after being wounded, he fought on with courage. He made every effort that could be done by a brave and skilful officer, according to his position. At length he was shot dead, and his whole command driven up into a group of sixty yards in length and not forty in width.

The British officer, Captain Dupiester, who took the command, ordered a white flag to be raised, in token of surrender, but the bearer was instantly shot down. He soon had another raised, and called out for quarters. Col. Shelby demanded if they surrendered, why did they not throw down their arms. It was instantly done.

But still the firing was continued, until Shelby and Sevier went inside the lines and ordered the men to cease. Some who kept it up would call out, "give them Beaufort's play." Alluding to Beaufort's defeat by Tarlton, where no quarters were given. A guard was placed over the prisoners, and all remained on the mountain during the night.

The party which led the left wing, under Col. Hambrite, suffered very much, having to pass very difficult ground to reach their place of destination, and within eighty yards of the enemy's marksmen. Col. Hambrite was wounded and Major Chronicle was killed. Col. Williams, of South Carolina, a brave and efficient officer, was also killed. The loss of the Whigs was not exactly ascertained, but believed to be about 30 killed and 50 wounded. The enemy had about 150 killed and all the rest taken prisoners.

On the morning of the 8th a court-martial was held, and several of the prisoners who were found guilty of murder and other high crimes, were sentenced to be hanged. About twenty were executed.

At the forks of the branch where Major Chronicle and Captain Mattocks were buried, a monument was erected. On the east side is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Major William Chronicle and Captain John Mattocks, William Robb, and John Boyd, who were killed at this place on the 7th October, 1780, fighting in defence of America."

Inscribed on the western side of said mounment, facing the battle ground:

"Col. Ferguson, an officer of his Britannic Majesty, was defeated and killed at this place, on the 7th of October, 1780."

SOME ADDITIONAL ANECDOTES.

To the preceding account, permit me to add some traditionary facts. It is said that Col. Ferguson, when he encamped on King's Mountain, after some days of retreat before the gathering militia, exclaimed to his men, "Here is a place God Almighty cannot drive us from." He never left the mountain; he fell the next day in battle.

During the action, Col. Campbell rode down two horses in performing his duties on the mountain side. His own baldface black horse proving skittish, he exchanged him in the beginning of the action with a Mr. Campbell, who was in his corps. In the heat of the battle he was seen on foot at the head of his men, with his coat off and his shirt collar open. Some two hundred yards down the mountain, was baldface, mounted by the Colonel's servant, a tall well-proportioned mulatto, who said, "he had come up to see what his master and the rest were doing."

Ex-Senator Preston, of South Carolina, a grandson of Col. Campbell, in his youth, stopped at a tavern in South Carolina, near the North Carolina line, in sight of King's mountain; and while breakfast was preparing, observed that the landlady frequently turned to look at him. While eating his meal, she asked his name; and observed by way of awkward apology that he was very like the man she most dreaded on earth. "And who is that?" said Col. Preston "Col. Campbell," said the woman, "that hung my husband at King's Mountain."

Col. Campbell was appointed commanding officer of the militia in Eastern Virginia, after the battle of Guilford, in which he acted a conspicuous part, and died in the service, of a fever, while yet a young man, and was buried at Rocky Mills, in Hanover County.

After an interval of forty years, his remains were removed to Washington county—the bones and hair undecayed, though they had lain in a moist clay soil.

Col. Campbell was a native of Augusta county, Virginia, and removed early to Washington county; a bold and active man, extremely popular with the militia of his county, and an untiring enemy of the tories, who hated him as much as he loved his country.

Shelby was afterwards Governor of the State of Kentucky.

There are, Mr. Editor, a multitude of interesting particulars respecting the men of the Revolution, which, when gathered, will form the history of that epoch, that are now scattered here and there, and likely soon to perish from the memory of the living. May your efforts to collect them prove successful. They will come in one by one, but chapters form the history, as drops the ocean.

Very respectfully, yours, * * *

FROM THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

FACTS FOR FORTY MILLIONS.

Mr. Editor: Can you make room, in some corner of your paper, for a few facts which I have collected with some labor, and which, I think, seriously concern the working people of the Anglo-Saxon race?

The national debts of sixteen of the European Governments, at the closest estimate that can be made, amount in our currency, to $10,305,000,000; all incurred for the expenses of war. This sum embraces merely the *arrearage*, not what has been *paid*, for carrying on war. The average of this amount is $63 25 a head to the whole population of those 16 nations. The interest of this vast sum nearly equals a tax of *one dollar* on every inhabitant of the globe.

Since the *Reformation (!!)* Great Britain has been engaged 65 years in the prosecution of seven wars; for which she expended, in our currency, $8,982,120,000. It has been estimated by our Missionaries that a school of 50 heathen children, on the continent of India, would only cost $150 per annum. Then this sum expended by a Christian nation in 65 years in carrying on war with other Christian nations, if applied to the education of the heathen, would have schooled 46,062,154 children per annum for 65 years! Allowing 5 years to each scholar; then 598,808,000 children might have been educated for the money that Great Britain drained from the sources and channels of her wealth and industry, to waste in wars, every one of which degraded her people in every quality of their condition.

From 1793 to 1815,—a period of 22 years—Great Britain, France and Austria expended $7,330,000,000 in war. The *interest* of this sum, at 6 per cent., would have supported 30,000 missionaries among the heathen during the whole period of 22 years, in which these Christian nations were engaged in doing the devil's work on each other. The aggregate amount would have given 5 years schooling to 488,666,666 pagan children, on the Lancasterian plan. The interest for *one month*, at the above rate, would build 1466 miles of railroad at $25,000 per mile.

Consulting the best authorities I can command, I find that the aggregate amount of the expenditures of our own Government from 1789 to March 4, 1843, is $1,111,375,734.

Now—patriotic Americans! will you not read this reflectingly?—of this vast sum there have been expended only $148,620,055 for *civil* purposes, embracing the Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and the miscellaneous expenses. Then it follows that $962,755,680 have been lavished upon preparations for war in time of peace, within a little more than half a century, by this model Republic!!! Another fact: From Jan. 1, 1836, to March 3, 1843, the war expenses of this Government were $153 954,881!!—*five millions more than all the civil expenses of the Government from 1789 to 1843!!* Another fact: From 1816 to 1834, eighteen years, our national expenses amounted to $463,-915,756; and of this sum, nearly $400,-000,000 went in one way and another for war, and only $64,000,000 for all other objects! being twenty-two millions a year for war, and about three millions and a half—less than one sixth of the whole—for the peaceful operations of a government that plumes itself on its pacific policy! If we take into account all the expenses and all the losses of war to this country, it will be found to have wasted for us, in sixty years, some *two or three thousand millions of dollars!*

E. B.

Worcester, Aug. 9, 1845.

The Union says that the manufacturers are "making enormous profits at the expense of the rest of the community." The Baltimore American thus comments on this bold declaration:

"It might occur to the mind of a practical man, that with money so abundant in the country as it has been for some years past, any business yielding "enormous profits" would soon attract investments enough to bring it down to the ordinary scale. These things generally regulate themselves. There is nothing to prevent capitalists from embarking their means in any branch of manufacture which promises a profitable return. No monopoly exists in any department of manufacturing industry. Why should monied men invest in stocks at six per cent., when they could obtain "enormous profits" by another sort of investment?

"The language of the Union, on this subject, is probably not addressed to men of sense and knowledge. It belongs to that species of phraseology which makes up so much of the dialect of demagogues. The prejudice and jealousy which it appeals to are such as do not dwell in minds possessed of much information.

"To say that the manufacturers are making "enormous profits at the expense of the rest of the community" is to talk at random. The same could as well be said of the farmers, of the shippers, the merchants, or any other class. The mechanics are manufacturers—the imputation applies to them also, if to any. There is no monopoly in any industrial pursuit in this country—nothing to exclude competition; and where competition is free, any one who believes that uncommon profits are made in a particular business, had better go into it at once, and share in its lucrative results."

Father Miller has published an address or apology in relation to his doctrines concerning the end of the world. He admits his mistake as to time, but says that he was actuated by pure motives—also, that since he was wrong as to time, he can only live in continued expectation of the event. He concludes thus:

"For my indiscretions and errors, I ask pardon, and all who have spoken evil of me without cause, I freely forgive. My labors are principally ended. I shall leave to my younger brethren the task of contending for the truth. Many years I toiled alone; God has now raised up those who will fill my place. I shall not cease to pray for the spread of truth."

A Good Character.—A good character is to a young man, what a firm foundation is to the artisan who proposes to erect a building on it; he can build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity; a helping hand will never be wanted—but let a single part of this be defective, and you go at hazard, amidst doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character poverty is a curse—with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years, centres in, and is derived from, a good character. Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable.

Female Lynchers.—The Mount Holly Herald states that a gay widower in the neighborhood of Bass River, having determined to marry again, applied to one lady and then another, and being refused by both, went about slandering them.—As soon as they heard "of his ungallant mode of taking revenge, they held a council of war, and determined to punish him in such a manner as to make an example of him for his want of manly feeling and chivalry. They accordingly armed themselves with large tough birches, and seeing the gentleman passing along the road, sallied forth upon him and assailed him with such vigor that he was unable to make any resistance. They scored his back well, and but for the interference of a gentleman, who was attracted by his cries of distress, would not have left an inch of skin in his whole hide."

Indian and Yankee.—The water at Mackinaw is very clear and very cold, so cold as to be almost unendurable. A gentleman lately amused himself by throwing a small gold coin in 20 feet water, and giving it to any Indian who would bring it up. Down they plunged, but after descending some 10 or 12 feet they came up so chilled that after several ineffectual attempts they gave it up. A Yankee standing by, observed that "if he would give it to him for getting it he'd swing it up quicker than lightning," to which he consented; when Jonathan, instead of plunging in as was expected, quietly took up a setting pole and dipping the end in a tar barrel, reached it down to the coin and brought it up, and slipping it in his pocket walked off, to the amazement of the Indian divers, and the no small chagrin of the donor.

There is often more comfort, more genuine friendship, to be met with from an humble, unpretending friend, than from those whose attainments and professions are placed on a higher standard; aye, and more to be learned, too, in the greatest school of all—that of truth and simplicity.

Alexandria Gazette.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD beg leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having saved a large portion of his

STOCK OF GOODS

At the recent Fire, he has re-opened next door West of the Post Office, (Wagon Yard Building,) where he intends continuing business on the same terms as heretofore.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

June 21, 1845. 64tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have connected themselves in business under the Firm of

MALLETT & HUSKE,

And have taken a Store opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

C. B. MALLETT.
WM. HUSKE.

August 18, 1845. 72-2m

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank. ☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

June 16, 1845. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of my congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.

H. McLAURIN.

August 29, 1845. 74-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

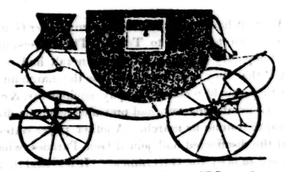
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845.

New Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Lutterloh, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ The Auction and Commission Business will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 7, 1845. 71tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from where he now resides, offers to sell the PLANTATION on which he lives, lying on the West side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville, containing 704 Acres, part of which is in a state of high cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a desirable situation. Terms made known when application is made to the Subscriber. Address the Subscriber at William Watson's Bridge P. O., Moore county.

NEVIN MACLERAN.

August 13, 1845. 72tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between CLARK & McCALLUM, was dissolved on the 21st instant by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them; and those indebted will please settle the same by note or otherwise without delay.

DANIEL CLARK.
J. D. McCALLUM.

Fayetteville, August 23, 1845. 73-4w

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a copartnership under the Firm of

H. W. Beatty & Co.,

For the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington, N. C. They will give particular attention to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores; the receiving and forwarding goods, and the sale and purchase of goods for the back country.

We would respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage, and pledge our best exertions to give satisfaction.

H. W. BEATTY.
JOHN C. LATTA.

July 16, 1845. 67-3m

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

A CARD.

MY friends will see by list of sufferers in the late Fire, that I have been burnt out. I have taken a Store in Mrs. McRae's Brick Buildings, three doors below Mr. David Shaw's Confectionary. I shall to-day open the GOODS that I have saved from the Fire, and I hope the public will be disposed to patronise me with the same liberality that they have heretofore done.

It must strike every one so forcibly, that it seems almost unnecessary to say to those indebted to me, that immediate payment of their dues would be a great relief to my embarrassed condition, and will be duly appreciated.

H. LEETE.

June 17, 1845. 63tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT AND BECKWITH'S PILLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

July 21, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r.*

August 5, 1845. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of 1000 Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pills, Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders, Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia, London Mustard,
Congress Water, Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

HAS REMOVED to the Store occupied by Mr. James Baker, opposite the Cape Fear Bank. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

July 12, 1845. 67tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 70tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Philip Gatewood.
Original Attachment levied on Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Philip Gatewood, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Atlas J Dargan *vs.* Lawrence Moore.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lawrence Moore, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

John D. Smith *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Daniel McIver *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.
Original Attachment levied on Land

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

A NEGRO GIRL for Sale.

☞ Apply at this Office.